

## Dissident defends Reagan view as President salutes Thatcher

# Sakharov in public attack on Kremlin

### Official translator aids demands for reform

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Dr Andrei Sakharov, who until 18 months ago was an internal exile, yesterday used the press centre of the Soviet Foreign Ministry to stage a remarkable press conference which contained stinging criticism of Soviet human rights policies.

In one of the most convincing demonstrations yet of *glasnost*, the spiritual father of the

Soviet dissident movement spoke for almost 90 minutes while an official translator made his words intelligible to the hundreds of foreign newsmen. Senior Foreign Ministry officials looked on in some bewilderment.

Dr Sakharov, a small, bird-like figure of 67, dwarfed by cameras and ringed by microphones, issued an unequivocal

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call for the immediate release of all remaining Soviet political prisoners, including 20 held for anti-Soviet agitation. He did not provide an overall total for political prisoners.

He also strongly repeated his call for the complete withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan — regardless of the ambushes during their retreat. When he originally made this demand after the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, it earned him exile to Gorky.

The historic press conference, which Dr Sakharov insisted had only come about because of the flood of requests for interviews from reporters covering the Moscow summit, was emotional, with his wife, Yelena Bonner, seizing the microphone at one stage and delivering a diatribe against the reporters present.

Her attack came after a brush television correspondent from the American ABC network hinted in a question that Dr Sakharov, a Nobel prizewinner, had in some way agreed to voice the Kremlin line on strategic arms control as the price for being permitted to stage his news conference in such surroundings.

To applause from many journalists, Mrs Bonner stood and shouted into the microphone: "Neither he nor me have been bought in any way." She cited examples to show that Dr Sakharov's views had remained consistent.

The exchange came towards the end of the press conference

when the physicist claimed: "It is not Sakharov who has changed, it is the situation in the Soviet Union that has changed."

Dr Sakharov, who has been gradually returning to official favour since his release from exile at Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative, made it plain that the changes were by no means yet sufficient. He also flatly disagreed with the negative assessment which Mr Gorbachev had given 48 hours earlier of President Reagan's meeting with Soviet dissidents and refuseniks.

While Mr Gorbachev had accused Mr Reagan of organizing "a propaganda show and a spectacle," Dr Sakharov made it clear he did not think that the President was trying to pressure the Kremlin with ultimatums.

"He was expressing the natural interest of the American public linked with the principled position... as set down in the (1975) Helsinki agreements linking international security with human rights. It should not and it will not harm Gorbachev's policies."

Dr Sakharov, who is himself still barred from travelling abroad, allegedly for fear that he may divulge official secrets, told the crowded auditorium that he backed Mr Gorbachev's *perestroika* drive, but added that it had now reached a "dangerous stage".

He demanded: "All prisoners of conscience should be immediately released from jails, labour camps, psychiatric hospitals and from their

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The President and Mrs Nancy Reagan bidding farewell from the Air Force One at Heathrow (Photograph: Peter Triemer).

### Generous praise for the Prime Minister

## Leader who sized up Gorbachov

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

President Reagan yesterday flew home to Washington after giving Mrs Margaret Thatcher a substantial share of the credit for improvements in East-West relations.

"At this hour in history, Prime Minister, the entire world salutes you and your gallant people and gallant nation," he said.

Probably no British Prime Minister except Sir Winston Churchill has been praised by an American president in the terms that Mr Reagan used in his speech at Guildhall yesterday.

Although some observers found it embarrassingly over generous, there was no ques-

tion about Mr Reagan's sincerity.

An audience of British and American luminaries could have gained the impression that he thought Mrs Thatcher was as much responsible as Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the

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Soviet leader, and himself for the transformation in the East-West climate.

Mrs Thatcher, sitting a few seats away next to Mrs Nancy Reagan, did not betray her feelings while he was speaking. She later replied in terms that left no doubt that their admiration remained mutual.

He said in part "Through all the troubles of the last decade, one... firm, eloquent voice, a voice that proclaimed proudly the cause of the Western alliance and human freedom has been heard. A voice that never sacrificed its anti-communist credentials or its realistic appraisal of change in the Soviet Union, but because it came from the longest serving leader in the alliance, it did become one of the first to suggest that we could 'do business with Mr Gorbachov'."

"Prime Minister, the achievements of the Moscow summit as well as the Geneva and Washington summits say much about your valour and

strength and, by virtue of the office you hold, that of the British people."

The summit which he left out was the Reykjavik encounter of October 1986 at which Mr Reagan accepted Soviet disarmament proposals which Mrs Thatcher felt went beyond his negotiating mandate from the alliance.

Although an exchange of compliments was to be expected during a valedictory visit, Mr Reagan was far more generous than his host might have expected. His intention may have been to reinforce again her status in the run-up to the handover of power in

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## Role of western Alliance to continue

The role of the western Alliance and that of President Reagan and Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, would continue in the months leading up to the US presidential election, Lord Carrington, secretary-general of Nato, said yesterday.

Asked whether he saw Mrs Margaret Thatcher taking up the reins of western leadership in the gap leading up to the election next November, Lord Carrington denied that such a gap existed.

He said meetings were continuing between Mr Shultz and Mr Edward Shevardnadze, his Soviet counterpart. "These arms control talks will go on. Certainly the Start talks will go on, the conventional talks will go on, I don't think there's a gap in that sense."

Lord Carrington said he doubted whether President Reagan would be silent. "But I have no doubt that the Prime Minister, as she usually does,

will have a great part to play in East-West relations and in the Alliance as a whole."

Mr Neil Kinnock dismissed any suggestion that President Reagan's glowing tribute to the Prime Minister indicated he was handing her the leadership of the western Alliance.

Mr Kinnock, who was at the Guildhall to hear Mr Reagan's tribute, said the President's remarks were a way of thanking Mrs Thatcher for her support of American policy and that it was overstating

things for anyone to suggest "a baton is being handed over."

He said: "This is a personal relationship. It is a way of the President saying thank you for the fairly dedicated following that Mrs Thatcher has provided for him in every twist and turn of American policy over the years."

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, said the most important thing was for President Reagan and Mr Shultz to continue working to ensure their agenda was carried on.

## Mother attacks Falkland TV film

By Robin Young and Howard Foster

In a letter to *The Times* this morning the mother of Lieutenant Robert Lawrence's former girlfriend adds her voice to complaints that he gave a false impression of his experiences in the BBC television play *Tumbledown*.

Mrs Rosemary Calder-Smith says that her daughter, Victoria, was the girl featured as Sophie in the screenplay written by the dramatist Charles Wood. In her letter she says that her daughter was represented as "nothing more than a feelingless sex kitten."

"Nothing was re-enacted or mentioned of the unfailing support and encouragement which my daughter gave to him during his first months home from the Falklands and which undoubtedly gave him the will and the determination to live, and to make the amazing recovery he has since made," Mrs Calder-Smith writes.

In the television play screened by the BBC on Tuesday viewers saw Lieutenant Lawrence, the former Scots Guards officer, in bed with "Sophie" on the morning of his departure for the Falklands. When he returned seriously injured "Sophie" said that she found it difficult to talk to him.

The couple were seen in bed together again when Lieutenant Lawrence left hospital, when the girl told him that they had made love for the last

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time. Lieutenant Lawrence then told her that he had soiled her bedsheet adding that he hoped she would not expect him to apologise since it was his injuries that had made him incontinent.

Mrs Calder-Smith told *The Times* that Lieutenant Lawrence's behaviour was "unbecoming to an officer and a gentleman. Who wants to know whether he messed in my daughter's bed? How uncouth and how low can you sink to go into such details?"

"My daughter was identifiable to her many friends, and why should such intimate moments of her personal life be made so public?"

Mrs Calder-Smith, a great niece of a former commander of the Scots Guards, says she was "saddened and disappointed" by *Tumbledown*.

A neighbour of Mrs Rosemary Calder-Smith said last night: "It is obvious to anyone who knows the family that her daughter Victoria is not in the 'sex kitten' mould. Victoria is a very pleasant girl but no one would suggest that she remotely resembles the character shown in the play."

### TODAY



### The Times Property Guide

Today's full-colour, 20-page Times Property Guide describes the joys of living by the water and discovers a new image at Milton Keynes

WIN £62,000

### Portfolio PLUS NEW Accumulator

● The £4,000 daily prize was not claimed yesterday, so the Portfolio Accumulator fund rises to £62,000. See pages 29 and 34

### IN PART 2

#### Coloroll wins

Coloroll, the home furnishings group, claimed victory in its battle with Thomas Robinson Group for control of John Crompton, the Kosmet and Crossley carpet group. Page 25

#### Testing day

After bowling England out for 245, West Indies finished the second day of the first cricket Test at Trent Bridge on 126 for two. Page 40

#### Open degrees

A full list of degrees awarded by the Open University will be published on Monday.

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## Base rates 'set to rise next week'

By David Smith  
Economics Correspondent  
The Bank of England resisted City pressure for a second rise in base rates yesterday, after Thursday's increase from 7.5 to 8 per cent.

Dealers said base rates will rise early next week barring a change in sentiment on the pound which has been falling sharply since Tuesday.

Money market interest rates are consistent with at least a half-point rise in base rates. Yesterday, the pound edged up to \$1.80 but slipped to DM3.1059. The sterling index fell by 0.3 points to 76.2.

The stock market shrugged off worries about another rise in the cost of borrowing. The FT-SE 100 index closed up 8.9 points at 1,819.2.

The rise in the base rate affects overdrafts immediately, but not home loans.

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Family Money, page 31

## Second attack at Burnage school Head 'hid knife incident'

By Ian Smith

Dr Gerald Gough, the headmaster of Burnage High School, Manchester, and three governors are said to have tried to keep secret a knife incident at the school which led to the suspension of an Asian pupil.

It is the second involving a knife at the school, and is said to have happened a few days after another pupil was jailed for the murder of Ahmed Ullah, aged 13, who also attended the school.

Other governors are said not to have learnt officially of the suspension of an upper school pupil, aged 15, after the second incident, until five months after he was first barred from classes.

The reason is said to be that it was thought publicity would exacerbate racial tension.

Events have been disclosed to *The Times* by a source at the school, where Dr Gough and his deputies have been

severely criticised by an inquiry panel set up to investigate anti-racism policy at Burnage in the wake of the killing.

Dr Gough is said to have snatched a report of the second incident from the typewriter of a teacher who learned of it and was advised to submit the details to his union.

The headmaster is said to have ordered the affair not to be discussed outside the room. Dr Gough is said to have told three or four Asian boys, thought to be the group threatened in the incident, which involved a kitchen knife:

"It was all horseplay. There is absolutely nothing to worry about". He is also said to have produced the knife and held it to his stomach.

The inquiry into Ahmed Ullah's death, led by Mr Ian Macdonald, QC, was told in evidence of the same panto-

mime taking place when a teacher governor representative went to see the headmaster to ascertain why a boy had been suspended from school without his teachers' knowledge.

According to the inquiry report, still as yet unpublished despite requests from Mr Macdonald, his panel, teachers, parents and opposition councillors, Dr Gough produced the knife again.

The inquiry was told how he held it to his stomach and said: "Look, they are just making mountains out of molehills. This just could not do any damage at all."

Several times the pupil's suspension was raised as governors' meetings. At Burnage it is accepted practice to issue all governors with a list of those suspended. This did not happen in the case of the boy of 15 until the final meeting before summer term ended.

## Seven are convicted in swindle

Six builders and a civil servant were found guilty at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of a £4 million swindle involving Government contracts. They will be sentenced later.

Victor Perry, aged 55, of Bennett Road, Kempton, Brighton, the district works officer for the Property Services Agency's Westminster services, was found guilty of corruption and conspiracy to contravene the provisions of the 1906 Corruption Act. A second civil servant, Mr James Brain, aged 67, of Valley View Gardens, Kenley, south London, was acquitted of corruption.

Surrey builders Colin Bygraves, aged 45, of Sandy Lane, Cheam, Peter Bygraves, aged 47, of The Ridge, Epsom, and Kevin Stroud, aged 35, of Downs Road, Belmont, were convicted of corruption and conspiracy to contravene the Corruption Act.

## Sir Richard convicted by a jury of 'nice folks'

From Christopher Thomas  
Washington

Sir Richard Musgrave, an Irish baronet hired to establish an English-style shooting preserve on a billionaire's exotic estate in Virginia, has been found guilty by a federal jury of conspiring to kill hawks and owls. "I guess I'll be the first criminal in the family since Charles I," he lamented.

Sir Richard, aged 66, was convicted with two other British nationals — Paul Shardlow, aged 25, and David Amos, aged 20. He was also found guilty of three counts of killing protected birds. Mr Shardlow, the head gamekeeper, was convicted on four counts. The offences are misdemeanours, but Sir Richard — who declared that his title resulted

from "political shenanigans" of a Tory forefather — could be sentenced to up to two years' imprisonment. Sentencing of all three men is expected within about a week.

The shooting preserve is on the estate of Mr John Kluge, a German immigrant who turned an investment in a Washington radio station into a communications empire that helped make him America's second richest man. He set up his estate in Charlottesville three years ago with his British-born wife Patricia.

*Town and Country* magazine described the mansion as "the grandest house built in America since the 1920s". The estate has a golf course designed by Arnold Palmer, a disco and a chapel. Since it opened

two years ago the shoot, occupying 800 acres of the 5,000-acre estate, has been used by invited celebrities from around the world who come for a weekend of pheasant and duck shooting and festivities at the mansion.

Mr Lindsay Dorrier, for the prosecution, said the trial testimony convinced him that it was impossible to operate the kind of preserve on the Kluge estate without killing predators and domestic animals. "As I understand, in England gamekeepers are all owed to kill predators. But that is not going to be allowed in Albemarle County."

He insisted that it was "impossible to keep 9,000 pheasants, 2,900 ducks and 1,000 partridges on an open preserve and expect predators and

domestic animals not to be attracted." Several farmers testified during the case that their dogs were shot, maimed or killed by traps and snares placed on the Kluge preserve by the defendants.

Mr Dorrier is now seeking the revocation of the shooting preserve licence at the Kluge estate.

With a wave of his cane, Sir Richard said the prosecutor did not what he was talking about. After the verdict he said he had been fairly treated. "The jury probably didn't understand. They're all nice folks. I've seen the American justice system at work," he said.

He described his co-defendants as the "two nicest boys I've ever known."

## Sunday Telegraph Unit Trust Group of the Year

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## NEWS SUMMARY

## Warrant is issued for arrest of MP

Magistrates in Telford, Shropshire, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr Ron Brown, the Labour MP for Edinburgh Leith, after he failed to appear in court to face a private prosecution under the Criminal Damage Act 1971 by Mr John McMillan, a solicitor, alleging that Mr Brown criminally damaged the Mace in the House of Commons. Mr Brown was not represented and the warrant was issued with bail for him to appear on July 21.

Last night, Mr George More, Mr Brown's lawyer, said in Edinburgh that the MP will be pleading not guilty to the charge. Mr Brown's treatment of the Mace followed an adjournment debate on April 18 on supplementary benefit appeals legislation.

## Tube chiefs 'failure'

London Underground managers were criticized at the King's Cross disaster inquiry yesterday. Mr Richard Warburton, director general of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, said it was imperative the new post of chief safety inspector of the Underground be filled from outside the organization. Underground reports and documents had led him to the conclusion there had been "collective failure from the most senior management level downwards over many years to minimise the outbreak of fire". The inquiry continues on Monday.

## Mistake over bodies

An inquest at Poole, Dorset, yesterday was told that the wrong bodies were returned to two British families after an air crash at Nicosia, Cyprus, last February. A body sent back as that of Sharon Simcock, aged 29, of Cromer Road, Lytham St Anne's, Lancashire, was that of Andrea Pegg, aged 23, of The Cranleigh Hotel, Bournemouth, Dorset, who also died in the crash. Miss Simcock's body had been buried in Istanbul. A body returned to Poole is thought to have been that of Mensah Bani, a Turkish-born air hostess. The hearing was adjourned provisionally until July 8.

## Chess race continues

London's two young chess hopefuls made further progress in the race for their title norms in round seven of the Watson Farley and Williams International chess challenge in the City of London. Julian Hodgson, the overall leader in the challenge, drew and maintains his position. He requires three points from the remaining four rounds to become an international grandmaster. Matthew Sadler, aged 14, also drew and needs two out of four to score an international master result.

## Pensions man held

Jonathan Chalk, aged 24, a pensions administrator, of Mackenzie Road, Beckenham, south London, accused of stealing 36 cheques worth £500,000 from the Daily Mirror, was remanded in custody until June 17 at Guildhall Justices Rooms yesterday. He was also accused of obtaining by deception £4,993 and attempting to obtain cash by deception from building societies. Bernard Hopegood, aged 23, a financial journalist, of Avignon Road, Brockley, south London, who was accused of conspiring to handle stolen goods, was allowed unconditional bail until the same date.

## IRA funeral charge

An eighteenth man was charged in Belfast yesterday in connection with the murders of two Army corporals during the funeral of IRA man Kevin Brady in Andersonstown in March. Isaac McIlhone, aged 23, of Little Georges Street, Belfast, was charged at the city's magistrates' court with causing an affray and attempting to cause grievous bodily harm to Corporal David Howes, who was later murdered with Corporal Derek Wood. He was remanded in custody until June 17.

## Mature students will come of age

By Michael Dwyer

Mature students are expected to be the prime beneficiaries of moves by universities to broaden their intake to compensate for the declining number of 18-year-olds expected to apply for places in the mid 1990s, according to the latest official guide to university entrance.

The guide, produced by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, also shows every university now recognizes the new AS (Advanced Supplementary) level and the Business and Technical Education Council examinations.

According to Dr David Ingram, vice-chancellor of the University of Kent, and chairman of the guide's editorial board: "The changes in the traditional requirements for university entrance represent a great opportunity for mature students."

Dr Ingram said that to meet the Government's target for

an additional 50,000 students in higher education, universities have recognized the need to widen access to entrants who had qualifications other than traditional A levels. Modifications in university entrance requirements had become more important as the decline in birth rates during the 1960s is expected to result in a 30 per cent drop in school leavers applying for university places by the middle of the next decade, he said.

Launching the new guide, Professor Sir Mark Richmond, vice-chancellor of Manchester University, and chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, gave a warning to universities: "We are likely to find ourselves confronted by an aggressive phase of competition for students."

*University Entrance: The Official Guide 1989* (Sheed and Ward, Creechchurch Lane, London; £9.95, plus £1.50 p&p).

## Baker placates heads with hint of pay increase

By Sarah Thompson  
Education Reporter

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, placated worried head teachers yesterday by promising them more training and hinting at more pay in recognition of their role as "key workers" in the introduction of his education reforms.

He was applauded by the National Association of Head Teachers conference in Eastbourne when he backed their calls for parents to be more responsible for their unruly children.

"One of the banes of modern life is the hooligan. We have put up with his antics for too long. Schools deserve active support from parents," he said.

He promised that his committee on disruptive behaviour, established earlier this year, would consider the head teachers' plans for

contracts between parents and schools.

Throughout their conference heads have harped on their fears that the new Education Bill will increase their responsibilities without providing them with sufficient training and back-up, particularly in the case of delegated school budgets.

Mr Baker announced yesterday that a "task force" of about five management experts, some from the private training sector, is to "pull together" and develop the available courses for heads.

He said that next year management training for heads and other teachers with management responsibilities will get more cash from the Government and local education authorities. He did not specify how much.

About £25 million has already been allocated to put computer management systems into all

schools which will have to manage their own budgets, he told the conference. "There will also be support for the training of administrative staff in schools and a further £5 million for training governors".

He made it clear that heads would be paid more to reflect their greater responsibilities. This year they received only a basic pay increase of 4.25 per cent. "This is not an issue that I shall duck".

Later Mr Baker answered heads' criticisms of the burden which the GCSE places on pupils, saying: "I would not worry if GCSE is demanding, only if it is very demanding and puts pupils under stress. I have visited many schools and the feedback is that it is doing very well. The level of demand varies, however, from board to board."

He outlined the timetable for the

national curriculum and introduction of standardized testing at seven, 11 and 14 which will culminate in the first set of full-scale assessments in 1991, followed by the first published results of tests in 1992.

● September 1989: Attainment targets and programmes of study will be introduced for children aged five in the three core subjects of mathematics, science and English, and also for those aged 12 in mathematics and science. Two years later these children will be the first to sit the tests.

● September 1990: Attainment targets for those aged eight in mathematics, science and English and for those aged 12 in English, which is being introduced later because Mr Baker has only recently formed his working party.

He disappointed heads by refusing to support their call for the

school leaving age to be raised to 18. "It would be very expensive, possibly up to £700 million. He added that "bunking off" on a huge scale would be the main result.

Mr Graham John, from Birmingham, told the conference the GCSE was a "geographical lottery" and was unrealistically devised. "The oral assessments in languages take hours and hours. At least five staff are needed to supervise them. The craft and design assessments take up a whole suite of rooms which have to be closed to the rest of the school for four days. The cut-off dates for course work are unrealistic."

Mr John Swallow, a former president of the union, appealed to heads to keep quiet about their problems with GCSE to avoid falling into the hands of "the implacable forces who are out to destroy this examination".

## Gould warns left not to harm Labour perestroika

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

The Labour hierarchy yesterday delivered a stinging riposte to left-wing critics of the party's new direction, likening them to those in the Kremlin who are seeking to thwart the reforms of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr Bryan Gould, the Labour spokesman on trade and industry, and a close ally of Mr Neil Kinnock, told a meeting in Wales that Labour was engaged in its own perestroika but, referring to Mr Gorbachev's principal opponent, continued: "We have our Ligachyovs too - the same conservatism and the same fear of change."

Mr Gould mentioned no names but was clearly attacking Mr Tony Benn and Mr Eric Heffer, the two leading left-wingers who have based their respective campaigns for the party's leadership and deputy leadership on the idea that Mr Kinnock has turned his back on true socialism and has turned the Labour party into "a SDP Mark II".

Mr Gould's hard-hitting speech drew an angry response from Mr Heffer.

"To suggest those who want to retain basic socialism are like those who want to preserve the bureaucracy in the Soviet Union is actually an insult," he said.

"The interesting thing is that I, in particular, have been one of those who have consistently criticized the bureaucracy of the Soviet Union for many years. I have supported

the rights of workers in the Soviet Union to have free independent trade unions, and have said that there should be free political parties."

Mr Gould, a leading exponent of Labour's new realism, used his speech to assert that the party's perestroika was designed not to ditch socialism but "to offer to the country a modern socialist alternative to the rigidities, unfairnesses, and authoritarianism of Thatcherism."

Ramming home his attack on the dogmatic left, he continued: "If we are to deliver the country from a future in which the many are exploited or ignored for the advantage of the few we must have the courage to distinguish forms from principles; means from ends."

"We owe it to ourselves, to our socialism, and to those millions who look to the Labour party to advance their interests to be no less single-minded than Mr Gorbachev in pursuing a socialism for the 1990s."

● The Government's economic policy came under attack last night from Mr Dennis Davies, a member of the shadow cabinet, after the fall in the value of sterling and the rise in bank base rates.

The recent slide was proof that the foreign exchange markets realized there had been "no British economic miracle" under Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Davies said.

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## Advances in battlefield surgery

## Military life-savers are remembered

By Michael Evans  
Defence Correspondent

On Monday, the anniversary of D-Day, a plaque is to be unveiled at St Hugh's College, Oxford University, to commemorate the work carried out by a team of neurologists during the Second World War which saved the lives of thousands of British soldiers suffering from shell fragments and bullet wounds in the head.

In September 1939 St Hugh's, one of the women's colleges, was taken over by the War Office as a military hospital for head injuries. Under the leadership of Professor Sir Hugh Cairns, consultant neurosurgeon to the Army, the hospital cared for soldiers flown in from the front and also trained doctors who formed mobile neurosurgical units in distant battle areas.

The miraculous survival of the former Scots Guards officer, Lieutenant Robert Lawrence, from his appalling head injuries during the battle for Mount Tumbledown in the Falklands conflict, can be traced back to the pioneering efforts of Professor Cairns and his team.

One of the great medical achievements of the Second World War was the successful treatment of head injuries, compared to the 90 per cent fatality rate of soldiers injured with "penetrating" head wounds in the First World War.

Yesterday at the Royal College of Surgeons, Colonel Ian Haywood, joint professor of military surgery at the Royal Army Medical College, disclosed for the first time in an interview with *The Times* that not one British soldier died in the Falklands because of inadequate or inappropriate first aid applied on the battlefield; and only three soldiers out of the 753 who were operated on in the field hospital died from their injuries - two of them Argentinians.

"The reason was the medical officers were experienced in military surgery," he explained.

"They had been trained here at the Royal Army Medical College and many of them had worked in Northern Ireland. They operated according to the book drawing on all the lessons learnt since the Second World War. By contrast, in Vietnam, 30 per cent of the fatal casualties among the American soldiers could have been prevented with more appropriate first aid."

Colonel Haywood said that Lieutenant Lawrence has survived because, despite the



Lieutenant Colonel Ian Haywood at the Royal Army Medical College

terrible injury to his brain caused by a high velocity bullet, he had remained conscious. "The vital thing with brain injuries," said Colonel Haywood, "is to keep the airflow going, to provide oxygen for the brain cells that have not been killed."

"The fact that Lawrence was conscious saved his life. Provided there is sufficient airflow, you can wait up to 24 hours before operating on a head injury. With other parts of the body, it's more like six hours because of the greater risk of infection."

Colonel Haywood said that although there had been no

drastic breakthrough in the treatment of head injuries over recent years, the methods and equipment had improved dramatically.

After VE Day, St Hugh's College, which had been a military hospital for head injuries for nearly six years, was handed back to the university. But to this day there has been no visible reminder at the college of its important role.

On Monday, Lord Jenkins of Hillhead, formerly Mr Roy Jenkins, now the Chancellor of Oxford University, will unveil the plaque to commemorate the work of Professor Cairns and his staff.

## £2m pay-off for LWT staff

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

The biggest payout in British television history will give more than 100 London Weekend Television employees redundancy payments averaging £22,000 each, with some receiving up to £75,000.

Generous severance terms have brought two applications for every planned redundancy. LWT is scrapping more than 200 jobs and has negotiated a radical agreement with its workforce which will end restrictive working practices and huge "golden hours" overtime payments.

The fundamental changes will enable the television station to compete with outside independent programme

producers on equal cost terms. The £2.37 million agreement is likely to set a trend in the independent television sector which Mrs Margaret Thatcher described last year as the "last bastion of trade union restrictive practice".

The three main unions at LWT, the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, and the Broadcasting and Entertainment Trade Alliance, will start voting on the package next week and management is confident it will be accepted.

Mr Don Dorling, LWT's controller of staff relations, said: "We have been very fortunate. We started negotiating on March 22 and finished yesterday. There has not been any animosity. There has been a spirit of realism abroad which is very refreshing."

LWT has 1,456 permanent staff and 169 contract workers. 214 full-time jobs are to go over the next 12 months. They include vacant posts, non-replacement of staff about to retire, and 108 redundancies.

Vital to LWT are the changes in working practices, which include a maximum overtime rate of twice the normal hourly rate, except at Bank holidays.

European interior ministers agreed yesterday on joint action to allow the pursuit of terrorists across national borders.

The Trevi Group on internal security, meeting in Munich, also considered measures aimed at cutting off terrorist funds. A working group is to study how to identify and freeze assets from organizations such as the IRA and Middle Eastern terrorist groups.

Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, the West German interior minister, said later that in the case of significant terrorist attacks, an immediate exchange of information among EEC countries would enable them to react faster than before. Proposals for common usage of central criminal bureau were to be studied.

British intentions to introduce tough new measures with a law to replace the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1984, which expires next March, will be thwarted if terrorist groups are able to transfer funds elsewhere within the EEC to avoid detection.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Home

## Joint action to counter terrorists is agreed

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Secretary, said after the meeting that he had urged that there should also be agreement on the confiscation of drug traffickers' assets.

Mr Hurd said he believed it was possible to reconcile freedom of movement and effective measures to maintain immigration control and check terrorists and drug traffickers.

"We have that capacity under our own law and we have just signed a treaty with the United States. And we expect to sign a treaty with Australia too," he said. He hoped for a multi-lateral agreement, perhaps under the Council of Europe.

Mr Hurd said Lord Cockfield, the EEC Commissioner, held the view that the Single European Act provided for the abolition of frontiers. This meant there could be no controls over the movement of non-European and third country nationals inside Europe.

However, he said nothing in the Act prejudiced the right to take measures to maintain effective immigration control and deal with drug trafficking and terrorism.

## M25 jams 'cost £6m every day'

By Daniel Ward

Congestion on the M25 wastes £6 million a day in motorists' lost time and vehicle costs because 98 miles of the orbital motorway are affected by jams, according to the Confederation of British Industry.

Mr John Banham, director general, says companies cannot streamline delivery to the just-in-time principle "if trucks are in traffic jams".

He says in *The Times* today that the Channel tunnel highlights Britain's lack of investment in road and rail infrastructure.

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## God abolished, but quickly reinstated

By Paul Valley

Even the quixotic Vicar of Bray would have been impressed by the scene of the most recent apostasy and recantation to take place in the Roman Catholic Republic of Ireland.

Last week the Progressive Democrats (PDs), the third political party in the Republic, decided to abolish God, at least in His trinitarian manifestation. At its annual conference delegates voted for a new national constitution which the party is to lay before the Irish parliament. In pursuit of its vision of a secular Ireland it excised the Almighty from its preamble and retained Him only in an indirect reference in the Presidential Oath.

The decision provoked outrage throughout the Republic and yesterday the Party's deputies (MPs) met privately and decided to reinstate the Supreme Being.

What began as an attempt to remove the sectarian overtones, which bedevilled the Irish Constitution, ended in an ignominious concession to the irresistible political force of the Catholic Church in the Republic.

In Belfast, the Protestants who the original document

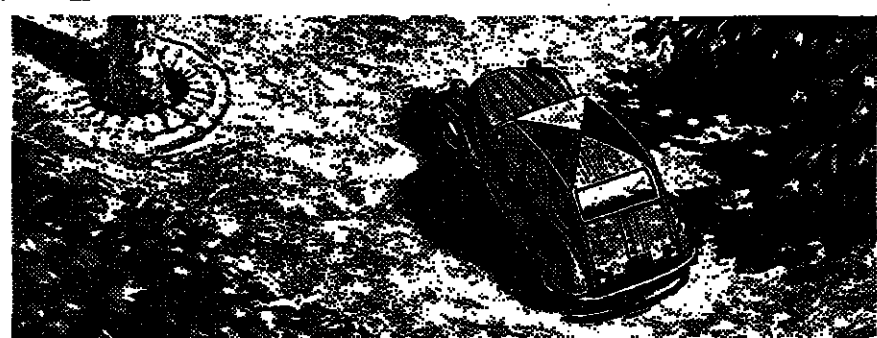
had set out to appease, were yesterday proclaiming the debacle to be further confirmation of the intolerance of Irish Catholicism.

In Dublin the ruling Fianna Fail Party and the main opposition group, Fine Gael, were gleefully rehearsing the jokes about the "Godless PDs".

The present Irish Constitution, drafted by Eamonn de Valera in 1937, begins: "In the name of the Most Holy Trinity from whom is all authority..." That, objected Mr Desmond O'Malley, the PD leader, could only be objectionable to denominations which did not hold the Trinity in such esteem.

By unhappy coincidence, however, his party chose Trinity Sunday for their overwhelming vote of dismissal. Within hours, at evening masses all over Ireland, the pulpits were buzzing with indignation.

In a statement published yesterday, Mr O'Malley was forced once more to make a respectful genuflection in the direction of the Creator who is to be written back into the draft Constitution.



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## Gardener who spent building society's cash cleared of theft

A gardener who spent £10,000 after a building society mistakenly deposited £20,000 in his account was found not guilty of theft yesterday.

Mr John Godfrey, a father of three, told Bristol Crown Court the building society had refused to believe that the money it deposited in his account did not belong to him.

Mr Godfrey, aged 31, said he had told the Bristol and West Building Society three times about the mistake. However, officials did not spot the error for three months and called in the police.

Mr Godfrey, of Dancy Mead, Highridge, Bristol, denied 20 charges of theft totalling £10,202.

He was acquitted by the jury after a three-day trial, the first of its kind in Britain. However, he faces possible civil action for £8,994 still outstanding after he paid back £1,200.

Judge Llewellyn Jones was told Mr Godfrey had been forced to leave his wife, Josephine, aged 31, and children, aged 11, eight and six months, because the case made him difficult to live with.

Mr Godfrey, a Bristol City Council gardener since the age of 15, told the society the money wasn't his when it was first credited to him. When he insisted it was wrong, officials sent him account books to their head office which said it was correct.

He had then redecorated his council flat and replaced flood-damaged furniture, and bought tropical fish and a dog

for his son. He had also repaired his son's computer and television, bought clothes and toys, went on a week's self-catering holiday to Devon, paid off his debts and gave £3,000 to his wife.

The building society had suggested that he invest the remaining £10,000 in a high-interest account, which he said he intended to use as deposit on a house, the court was told.

However, in May last year, two building society managers accused him of theft after they realized the money had been deposited by another customer, also called John D Godfrey, in Abu Dhabi. A covering letter had been lost.

Mr Godfrey told the court: "I was not worried because I didn't think I had done anything wrong when they put the £20,000 in my account."

"I did everything in my power to tell them it wasn't



Mr John Godfrey, after being acquitted yesterday.

mine but they insisted it was so I didn't think I had anything to lose.

"I thought it was nice of them to give me the money. I knew eventually they would find out they had made a mistake but I did not believe I had stolen the money."

An earlier trial was abandoned after Judge Fanner disqualified himself because he was a Bristol and West shareholder.

The building society said yesterday it had not decided whether to pursue a civil action against Mr Godfrey.

Miss Maxine Waters, a spokeswoman, said: "We will be holding an extraordinary board meeting to discuss the matter but it will be up to the insurance company. This is not the best possible publicity we could have asked for."

She blamed the mix-up on the other Mr Godfrey, who she said had not sent a covering letter. "He could have avoided all this nasty mess by telling us where the cheque was meant to go. As it was, we paid it into the only account we had to match that name."

She said the police had decided to prosecute. "The society still takes the view that he had no right to the cash. Money in accounts does not belong to the customer; it technically belongs to us."

Mr Godfrey, who was reunited with his family last night, said: "Being rich is a big headache. Having had £20,000, and having gone through what I have, I would much rather stick to my £100 a week."

## Lone master rejoins battle with the sea



Robin Knox-Johnston aboard Suhaili, preparing for the start of the Carlsberg transatlantic yacht race at Plymouth on Sunday

By Barry Pickthall

It is 20 years since Robin Knox-Johnston returned to a hero's welcome at Falmouth in his sturdy 32ft ketch, Suhaili, to become the first man to sail round the world, alone and non-stop. Tomorrow he renews that lonely partnership at the start of the Carlsberg single-handed transatlantic race.

His chief rival among the 94 other competitors comes not from among the Class 1 multi-hull sailors, but is the equally relaxed Mike Richey, aged 72, a veteran of five previous Atlantic races, who is making the voyage in Jester, a

26ft junk-rigged Folkboat that holds the record of competing in all seven previous solo events.

While fleet leaders aim to make a record crossing inside two weeks, neither Knox-Johnston nor Richey expect to finish inside two months.

"Anyone waiting for me will have time to buy a house and start a family", the circumnavigator quipped yesterday.

But if the master seafarer finds it hard to swallow his competitive instincts during the 3,000 mile voyage, Richey will be the exact opposite.

Would you sail one of the modern

multi-hulls? he was asked yesterday. "No, not if I could help it. I much prefer the comfort and safety of my own boat". Well, why race then? "I do it as much for the company as anything else".

Both sailors are taking two months supply of food and taking advantage of the maximum duty-free allowances. If it takes longer than that to complete the 3,000 mile voyage, they will be down to emergency rations and what they can catch on the end of a line.

"The worst part is that the wine always runs out after the first month", Richey said wistfully.

## Embassy charges dropped

By Michael Dwyne

Seven Britons who stormed the Panamanian Consulate in London last March in a military-style raid, walked free from court yesterday after the prosecution dropped all charges.

The seven, all of whom worked for GB Security (London), of Sutton, Surrey, used a Land Rover to batter down the glass doors of the consulate, before entering and taking possession.

The company had been employed by Señor Guillermo Vega, the Ambassador and a supporter of General Manuel Noriega, after the consulate was taken over by supporters of Señor Eric Delvalle, the deposed Panamanian president.

At the hearing in Guildhall Magistrates' Court, it was disclosed that the security company had twice consulted a senior officer in the Metropolitan Police Diplomatic Protection Group before storming the building at 10 pm on March 7.

Mr Charles Byers, for the defence, told the court that the Crown Prosecution Service had decided to drop all charges against them.

"The police and the Diplomatic Protection Group were consulted about the raid and the men were led to believe it was legal", he said.

The seven men, all from Surrey, were Mr Michael Lord, aged 35, Mr James Brown, aged 30, Mr Thomas Anderson, aged 34, Mr Joseph Anderson, aged 39, Mr Kevin Noble, aged 26, Mr Kenneth Ford, aged 38, and Mr Robert Green, aged 34.

They all denied violent disorder.

## Ex-jockey £815,000 in debt

By Andrew Moger

Mr Alan Jarvis, the former jockey and race horse trainer, yesterday blamed his business downfall which led to debts of £815,000 on a conspiracy by the sport's officials and had financial advice.

The Jockey Club, business partners, bankers and solicitors had wrecked his career in the sport, Mr Jarvis, aged 49, an undischarged bankrupt, said at Croydon County Court in south London.

"Now the 'heavies' were knocking on the door at his secret home address, he told a public examination hearing. Mr Stephen Harley, official receiver, told the hearing that Mr Jarvis's gross liabilities totalled £815,191.

His business had centred on a 163-acre equestrian centre called King's Ride, at Roydon, Hertfordshire.

Mr Jarvis, whose attempt to regain a trainer's licence failed two weeks ago after the Jockey Club had investigated his finances, said: "My wife handled a lot of my business affairs and things were very chaotic."

The hearing was adjourned until September.

## Doctors 'not there to put stamps on letters'

## Currie says GPs fail to treat patients

Mrs Edwina Currie, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, yesterday accused family doctors of contributing to the crisis in the health service by failing to treat patients.

She said that general practitioners referred too many cases to hospitals without bothering to consult waiting lists.

Mrs Currie, speaking in Bristol, said: "It takes nine years to train a GP. They are not just there to put stamps on letters and send referrals to hospitals."

"A GP that automatically posts a patient with a wide variety of conditions serious and trivial, never inquiring about a waiting list, never inquiring that they might be able to do the work themselves - that's not a good use of resources."

"If we can assure we get a better service at ground level, maybe we can relieve some of the pressure on hospitals."

"We need hospital facilities for what they were intended - to give the top quality service which we know they can do."

Mrs Currie spoke after being

told that many junior doctors were working extremely long hours - a situation she branded a "disgrace".

She added: "An accident and emergency department which provides a first aid service when a GP is not available is not a good use of resources."

Mrs Currie made her accusation after addressing a UK Transplant Service conference in Bristol, in which she praised pioneering organ work.

Last night the British Medical Association, which repre-

sents GPs, said: "The claim by Edwina Currie that GPs spend much of their time sticking stamps on envelopes is plainly ridiculous."

"Over 90 per cent of all patients' treatment is undertaken by GPs who treat a very wide range of conditions themselves and only refer patients when a specialist is necessary."

"The BMA have complained for years to improve the range of services which family practitioners can offer to patients and these proposals have been persistently blocked by the Government."

## £250,000 boost for donor card campaign

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The Government is to press health authorities and medical staff to increase the number of donor organs they make available for transplant operations.

Mrs Edwina Currie, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, said the authorities would be asked to explain any shortfall between the potential number of donor organs available and those actually used.

The move follows growing

concern by transplant specialists that many organs are "lost" because of the reluctance of staff in some intensive care units to approach relatives of brain-dead patients and ask them about donation.

In addition, many health authorities do not have effective procedures for organ donation, Mrs Currie said yesterday.

The Government would be

issuing draft guidelines later this month requiring them to carry out a 100 per cent audit to identify the number of brain-stem deaths among patients, the potential for organ donation and reasons for any shortfall.

She announced a £250,000 campaign to encourage more people to carry an organ donor card, but which will also be aimed at winning more co-operation from the medical profession.

She agreed with the view of

a working party chaired by Sir Raymond Hoffenberg, president of the Royal College of Physicians, which had no doubts over the validity of the procedures, she said.

"I would be content for these rules to apply to me or my family."

Between January and April this year, 854 transplants of all kinds, apart from corneas, were performed in Britain, compared with 543 in the same period last year.

## Curbs on court powers

## 'Public safety is at risk' say justices' clerks

By Frances Gibb  
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Justices' clerks have attacked as a threat to public safety Home Office plans to curb the power of magistrates to remand juveniles in custody.

Under the draft proposals, it is estimated that about 1,000 boys aged 15 and 16 remanded in custody charged with serious offences (two thirds of the total) would instead go into local authority care at a projected cost of £1.7 million.

At the annual conference of the Justices' Clerks Society at Blackpool yesterday, members warned that local authorities did not have adequate secure accommodation to cope with such offenders and the proposals put public safety at risk.

Mr Andy Wesson, Clerk to the Luton Justices, said: "The fact remains that 15 and 16-year-old males are capable of committing very serious offences. It is not appropriate or safe to remand them into the care of the local authority."

Magistrates' courts may not be the most suitable forum to hear complex child care cases, Sir Stephen Brown, President of the High Court Family Division, said yesterday.

He told the annual conference of the Justices' Clerks Society in Blackpool that the Cleveland inquiry had shown that magistrates were "confronted with applications for place of safety orders and interim care orders."

In a number of cases, these proceedings were transferred at a certain stage to the High Court because a wardship application was made. But that was not so in every case. "One has seen cases where magistrates have gallantly undertaken the hearing of full care proceedings when no less than 10 expert witnesses have been called over a period of a week."

"It imposes an enormous burden on the courts", Sir Stephen said.

Clerk to the North Tyneside Justices, Mr Pat Webb, said the proposals had caused more concern "than most of the serious issues in the recent past" and justices' clerks were "extremely apprehensive" about the effect of them.

In a letter to the Home Office, he had said a remand to local authority care was completely ineffectual because local authorities "appear to have neither the will nor the

resources to contain remanded offenders, let alone prevent them from re-offending."

The measure seemed to have been put forward for fiscal reasons and, he has told the Home Office, "bearing in mind the possible consequences on the community, it is probably irresponsible."

Under the draft proposals, outlined in a Home Office consultation paper, magistrates would only be able to remand juveniles in custody in very limited circumstances.

At present the courts have power to remand boys aged 15 and 16 in custody if it certifies the juvenile is of such "unruly a character that he cannot be committed to the care of a local authority."

The power has been restricted since 1984 to cases where the boy is charged with murder, attempted murder,

rape or other equally serious offences.

Now the Home Office wants to restrict the power so it can only be used where a boy is charged with an offence carrying a maximum penalty of life imprisonment, or where he has previously been found guilty of such an offence.

The Home Office's view is that it is undesirable in principle for unconvicted or unsentenced juveniles to be remanded in custody and, under its plan, the power would only be available for what it calls the most serious offences and potentially most dangerous juveniles.

Local authorities would retain the power to transfer juveniles from their care to custody when they were unable safely to cope with them. But the test of such a transfer would be tightened.

Transfers could only take place where accommodation could not be found for a juvenile in a community home where he could be kept without substantial risk to himself or others.

## Quarter of breakdowns come days after service

By Daniel Ward  
Motor Industry Correspondent

More than one in four cars that break down at the roadside have been serviced by a garage within the previous 10 days, according to an RAC survey. The findings come at a time when pressure is mounting for garages to improve standards.

Mr Arthur Large, chief executive of the RAC, said yesterday: "The results of the survey reflect some bad workmanship but more often it is the failure of the mechanic to attend to other minor faults." The research showed that "the motor trade was not

meeting the expectations of motorists", Mr Large said.

He told a conference of garage executives in Birmingham that "the motorist wants to have more confidence when his or her car is being repaired".

Mr Tom Farmer, chairman of Kwik-Fit, a leading service network, said: "We dare not ignore the image of the motor trade."

He challenged the Motor Agents Association, representing 13,500 garages in Britain, to spend £125,000 on a campaign to change the public's poor perception of garages and he offered to match the funding. Mr Farmer com-

plained that the consumer had not been educated enough about car repairs.

Already the rapidly growing fast-fit networks had won a better reputation than traditional garages, by virtue of faster service and allowing the motorist to see the mechanics working on the vehicle, Mr Large said.

Ford recently announced it would establish its own network of fast-fit centres.

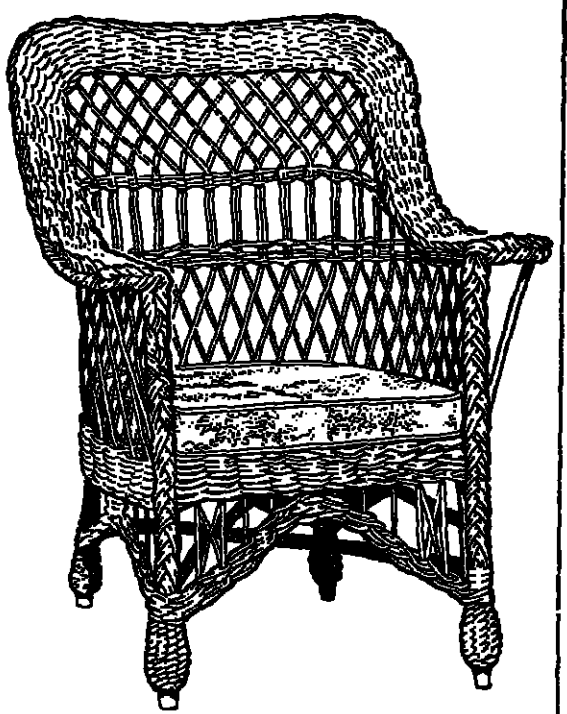
Motorists taking their cars abroad this summer are being warned by the RAC of spare shortages. European garages are cutting back on stocks as a result of cash flow problems, the organization said.

Topical motoring and leisure information on nearly 300 subjects was yesterday made available to all by the Automobile Association. The new recorded telephone service is called AA Directory and copies of a free pamphlet containing the 290 direct line telephone numbers are being circulated to homes throughout the country.

For the price of a premium rate telephone call - 35p a minute at peak times - motorists can listen to the latest national and regional road traffic news. The service covering London and the south east is updated every 15 minutes.

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## Animal front's paymaster is jailed for incitement

By Andrew Morgan

Two leading members of the Animal Liberation Front, one a former research scientist at London University, were yesterday found guilty at Cardiff Crown Court of conspiracy to incite others to commit criminal damage.

Sally Carr, the front's paymaster who was also an assistant lecturer in electrical engineering, and Robin Lane, the front's press officer, were each sentenced to 18 months, with nine months suspended. A third defendant was acquitted.

The court heard that when police raided Carr's flat in London they found sledgehammers, industrial bolt cutters, electrical wires and detergent bottles which could be used for holding paint stripper in attacks.

They found that £20,000 had passed through her bank account from the front and she had dispensed it in cash to finance raids.

South Wales police were alerted to Carr, aged 29, of Sherwood Avenue, Poole, Dorset, after a raid on Lane's home in Dulwich, south London. It came in the wake of a phone-in on Radio Wales in which he supported the front over two spates of attacks on department stores in the area last year.

Carr was first attracted to the front after becoming a student at Royal Holloway College, London, where she took a degree in physics. She later studied at Imperial College, and was awarded an MSc in 1982 in applied optics. She started a MPhil course

at University College, in electronic and electrical engineering, before giving it up after her father contracted cancer and died in 1984. She was working as a junior lecturer when she was suspended after her arrest.

Carr's work was esoteric, researching into organic films for optical applications in making silicon circuits. Mr Chris Pitt, senior lecturer in the department, said: "She was very kindly towards animals but there was no hint of working with an activist group."

Carr's family home in Poole is a menagerie with 32 rabbits and a vegetarian half-Boxer dog called Soya. Many of the rabbits arrived from the Royal Veterinary College in London.

Carr's mother, Betty, has four tortoises.

When she lived in London her small basement was home for a family of rabbits and other animals which were fed with only the best food.

South Wales police suspected that the involvement of Robin Lane, aged 32, of Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich, and a one-time postman, was more acute than merely reporting to the press.

At his home, they found a list of targets, including Whitchurch and Llandough Hospital, the biology department of the University of Wales Institute of Technology, in South Glamorgan, where the front alleged cruelty against animals was perpetrated.

## Activists threaten to widen attacks

An activist in the Animal Liberation Front last night said that attacks would widen after the imprisonment of Carr and Lane. "People have been laying off during the Cardiff trial, but I am sure that it will now escalate."

The front, which emerged 10 years ago, is now split into two sections: the support group and direct action cells, which number about one hundred across the country with membership ranging from a couple to a dozen.

The action group has been responsible for damage totalling millions of pounds, with targets usually research laboratories using animals and department stores suspected of selling furs. There have been hundreds of other attacks on butchers' shops and battery farms.

The support group has a membership

of about two thousand and uses contributions, often from unwitting elderly ladies, to lobby on behalf of imprisoned activists on such matters as vegetarian meals.

The action groups claim to carry out at least one big attack a week, often putting glue on the doors of stores selling furs or smashing of butchers' windows.

Information on these activities is carried in an underground newsletter, which also lists "successful" hits. There is also information on new incendiary techniques and mechanisms, such as a car light bulb, battery, fire-lighters, varnish and a small watch.

Activists claim that they are against violence and plant the devices under furniture, giving off smoke which ac-

tivates automatic sprinkler systems. When they hit the Debenhams store in Luton last year, the sprinkler system had been turned off during repairs and damage was estimated at £10 million. The store, which did not sell furs, has just reopened.

The front says that its activists, who also recently set fire to lorries at abattoirs using detergent bottles filled with petrol, include people from many backgrounds. They list banking clerks, teachers and even three former police officers, but this has not been substantiated.

One front insider claimed that little national co-ordination exists, although some cells occasionally operate in tandem. He rejected theories that Ronnie Lee, the activist jailed last year, was head of the organization.

## Two getting in tune for the Cellothon



Miss Daire Fitzgerald, aged 19, preparing for the three-day Martini Cellothon at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, on London's South Bank, this weekend, with Julian Lloyd Webber, who is the artistic director (Photograph: Bryn Colton).

## Phobias and depression haunt rape victims

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

Demands by the Women's Institute for tougher punishment for rapists were given added force yesterday by the experiences of victims disclosed in a study.

The rape victims felt, at some point, that they were

going to be killed. Most suffered afterwards from self-blame and depression, nearly all from phobias. The acute symptoms were resolved within four months, except in one case.

The preliminary study is by Dr Gill Mezey, senior registrar at the Maudsley Hospital, London, and Dr Pamela Tay-

lor, senior lecturer at the Institute of Psychiatry, London. They interviewed 12 women who reported being raped to the police, and compared their experiences with those of 12 other women and victims of non-sexual assault.

Most of the rapes were committed by strangers. Female victims of non-sexual

assault were more likely to be unemployed, disadvantaged and black.

Dr Mezey is a member of the National Association of Victims' Support Schemes' working party on rape. She and Dr Taylor say more volunteers are needed to offer practical and emotional support.

## Royal Bath and West Show

### Record numbers at the turnstiles

The Royal Bath and West Show, which finishes its four-day run at Shepton Mallet, Somerset, today is likely to have a record attendance.

The three-day total was 114,468, Mr Derek Jarman, the show secretary, said last night. That compares with 105,636 for the first three days last year.

All the heavy livestock moved out of the 200-acre showground yesterday and today's programme will be concentrated on goats, donkeys and other smaller animals.

There will also be a special "meet the farm animals" feature involving public participation; the Heavy Horse Turnout class and championship; private driving, and the Golden Shears Open Championship of Europe.

In yesterday's town crier's competition the major prize went to Trevor Heeks representing Trowbridge, Wiltshire, with Keith Jackson of Christchurch, Hants, runner-up.

The pig of the year award went to C B Playle of Royston, Hertfordshire, and the inter-breed championship

went to Mr Graham Hinks's champion Landrace, from his Lower Nyland farm at Gillingham, Dorset. He has just sent fourteen animals to Malaysia for breeding purposes.

#### Other results:

Champion horses: Palomino: C A Stansmore, Poole. Reserve: Patjoenland Arabian (Worcester).

Show Hunter: Mrs Henry Candy (Wantage). Reserve: Mr and Mrs D Kendall (Shaftesbury). Breeding Pony Riding: Mr and Mrs Brian Burt (Pershore). Reserve: Mrs J Rossiter (Radway). Hackney: J W Wenham (Kent). Reserve: J M Neachell (Sutton Coldfield).

Shetland: Mr and Mrs John Church (Crowborough). Reserve: Mrs E W House (Over Stowey).

Welsh Mountain: J Abrahall (Raglan). Reserve: Mrs and Mrs David Reynolds (Newbury). Welsh Pony: Mr and Mrs L E Bigley (Hereford). Mrs P Johns-Powell (Cardiff).

Dartmoor: Mrs M Holden (Hereford). Reserve: Elizabeth Newbolt Young (Newton Abbot). Exmoor: Mrs J Webb (Wick). Reserve: Mrs Yvonne Campbell (Evercreech).

Connemara: Mrs G Mason (Haslemere). Reserve: Mrs P Purchase (Fareham).

New Forest: Mr and Mrs W Dibden. Reserve: Mrs J R Whitman (Ringwood).

## Mental handicap rulings attacked

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The Health Service Commissioner was yesterday accused of "legitimizing" prejudice against mentally handicapped people and setting back their rights by centuries.

Health service managers criticized Mr Anthony Barrowclough's recent rulings that health authorities had to consult local residents before moving mentally handicapped people into the community or setting up group homes.

Mr Barrowclough admitted that he had investigated half a dozen complaints in the past two years from neighbours concerned about the effect of such homes "on the value of their own house".

Three people were moved out of a group home in Chandler's Ford, Hampshire, after one such ruling. Mr Andrew Wall, district general manager of the Bath

Health Authority, told the Institute of Health Services Management's annual conference in Bournemouth, Dorset, that the judgement flew in the face of the progress that had been made in restoring the rights of such people.

Legislation was amended last July to allow health authorities to buy or convert group homes for six or fewer mentally handicapped people without needing planning permission. However, Mr Barrowclough made it clear that even in these cases authorities should consult the neighbours first.

Mrs Julia Cumberlege, chairman of the National Association of Health Authorities, argued that mentally handicapped people had the same rights as any other citizen, and said: "Some of these judgements are putting us back centuries."

## Arts Council to issue Clause 28 guidelines

By Andrew Billen

The Arts Council is to produce guidelines on how organizations should interpret Section 28 of the Local Government Finance Act which prohibits local authorities from deliberately

It has also instructed its officers to monitor the effects of the Act on local authority support for arts with a homosexual content.

Mr Anthony Everitt, deputy secretary general of the Arts Council, said yesterday: "We

intend the document to be a practical guide through the maze surrounding the meaning of the Act."

The guidelines are being produced with the National Council for Voluntary Organizations this month.

The Library Association has advised its members that, properly interpreted by the courts, the act cannot prevent the stocking of books on homosexuality or by homosexual authors in college, public or school libraries.

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هكذا من الرصاص



## Domestic fares will fall as small airlines take on BCal routes

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Domestic air fares are set to tumble when former British Caledonian route licences from Gatwick are re-allocated among Britain's small independent airlines.

British Island Airways, which is applying to take over British Caledonian licences to fly between Gatwick and Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Jersey, yesterday promised to charge as little as £59 for a return flight from Gatwick to Manchester, and still make a reasonable profit.

Mr Peter Villa, chairman of the 10-aircraft airline which specializes in package holiday charter flights, said that if BIA was successful in its application, it would simplify the present "chaotic" fare structure and offer two simple fares, one aimed at the business traveller and the other at the leisure passenger.

"We want to get away from the maze of fares now on offer in which some people are paying far too much while others, who can manage to find a travel agent prepared to do a deal, are paying far too little", he said.

A single ticket to Edinburgh or Glasgow costs £76 and to Manchester £60. But there are a range of other fares enabling passengers who book a month

in advance, and are prepared to accept restrictions, to book a return flight to Manchester for as little as £62 to Manchester and £79 to Glasgow.

Now BIA want to sweep away all restrictions, except cheap fares, which will not allow passengers to change their flights. The airline is convinced that businessmen will pay its proposed fare of £140 return to Edinburgh and Glasgow and £110 to Manchester provided they can have the freedom to change their booking to another flight.

"If the aircraft is filled with the lower fare paying passengers we will make money", said Mr Villa. "But we think it realistic to assume we will get up to 70 per cent of the seats filled with a mix of both types of fare".

BIA is facing competition in its battle for the routes from Dan Air, Loganair and Air UK. The Civil Aviation Authority, which is to hold public hearings into the applications later this month, is generally in favour of licensing as many operators as possible.

Gatwick is virtually full and a shortage of available take off and landing slots will make such a move almost impossible. British Airways, which

believed it had little chance of being granted the former British Caledonian licences, withdrew from the hearings last week.

Until now no operator has been able to make money on the British domestic routes but the smaller carriers, which have far lower overheads and can supplement their income from lucrative charters, are confident of getting loss-making services into profit.

The applications are part of a massive assault now being launched against BA by Britain's smaller airlines, who have been encouraged by recent CAA rulings which have curbed the big carriers.

● Liverpool's airport is set to cut jobs to survive.

The airport's board yesterday agreed to implement a five-year plan that would turn the £3 million annual loss into a profit by 1993.

The deal calls for more than 100 jobs to be cut from the 239-strong workforce.

The plan, devised by consultants Coopers and Lybrand, also demands a huge injection of cash for the airport, which is controlled by five local authorities. Other options the report suggested included closure or privatization.

## Blazing the Armada anniversary trail

By Andrew Morgan



Mr Bruno Peek, organizer of Fire over England, at an original beacon site at Fobbing, Essex (Photograph: Graham Wood).

Details of the lighting of more than 300 beacons throughout England on July 19, in what is believed to be the largest beacon chain since the Armada, will be announced next Wednesday. Mr Bruno Peek is organizing the national Fire over England event which celebrates the four hundredth anniversary of the sighting of the Spanish fleet.

In 1588, a chain of more than 600 beacons, starting close to the Lizard in Cornwall, progressed as fire was spotted on adjoining ridges. However, present-day forests and buildings now stand on some of the sites and so lighting times have been allocated.

Sites for the braziers and other open fires are on National Trust, English Heritage and council land. Those building fires include the Royal Navy, the RAF, the Royal Observer Corps, and numerous Round Table and Lions clubs.

In 1588, fires consisted of two types: beacon braziers and open fires. The braziers, up to 20 ft high, were largely around the coasts, particularly in Kent, where up to 50 were recorded. When lit, the smoke was visible for miles.

Mr Peek said: "The flames were a warning to the population and a call to the local militia. As the Armada came up the Channel, the first beacon was lit in Cornwall, and it took several hours to reach northern parts of England. It worked to perfection."

## Army embarks on laser war-games

By Patrick O'Hanlon

Futuristic war-games starting on Salisbury Plain this morning will be the most comprehensive Army exercises using lasers in this country.

The two week exercise, Simex 88, will introduce soldiers to battlefield use of "weapons effect simulators" — low-powered lasers attached to weapons and representing live ammunition.

Detectors attached to men and machines will register "kills". "Dead" tanks will billow orange smoke and be unable to fire, "dead" men will lie down to silence klaxons fixed to detector harnesses which will sound automatically when they are "shot".

"It will significantly increase combat effectiveness, and provide much-needed stimulus in training", Lieutenant-General Sir David Ramsbotham, Commander UK Field Army, said.

The Ministry of Defence says it will be among the most realistic exercises ever staged in the UK.

Taking part in the exercise will be men from the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, tanks from the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, guns and missile detachments of the Royal Artillery, Army Air Corps helicopters RAF fighters, and the 3rd Battalion The Royal Green Jackets.

## Canaletto fails to reach new record

An important painting by Canaletto of Somerset House seen from the Thames brought disappointment at Christie's New York on Thursday. Full of charming details of people in punts and promenading in the gardens, it had been estimated at up to \$1.8 million, and was expected to break the artist's 1986 record of about \$1 million (£572,000).

In the event, it sold for \$990,000 (£550,000) to a private English buyer.

One good price was for a sixteenth century portrait of a demure young woman, resembling one of Henry VIII's wives. Estimated at up to

during the first two sessions of Sotheby's four-day sale in London. In some instances prices were pushed up inexplicably, but a total of 30 per cent of the goods was rejected altogether.

According to Mr Michael Heseltine, a Sotheby's expert, some buyers complained the sale was conducted too fast, although he felt it proceeded at a normal, steady pace.

Top price, within estimate, was £27,500 for a watercolour drawing by Harry Clarke, the Irish artist regaining prominence after an exhibition at the Fine Art Society last month. It is thought to show Queen Mab, the mythical maiden, and to have been inspired by conversations with W B Yeats while walking in the hills.

Seven designs for the first stage performance of Peter Pan in 1904, by William Nicholson, doubled their upper estimate at £1,200, selling to a dealer.

Staff at Thomas Heneage, the book dealers, were bemused to see a first edition of a Russian magazine designed by El Lissitzky fetching £2,800 — around double its estimate, and double the price they have been asking for the same edition in their shop.

Casualties included drawings by Mervyn Peake and Louis Wain.

Lesser Victorian paintings maintained a healthy market at Christie's yesterday, totalling £571,967, with 20 per cent unsold.

The Riverside, a landscape with watermills by John Edward Newton, doubled its upper estimate at £28,600, selling to Peter Nahum, the London dealer, while Highland Landscape by Louis Bolsworth Hurt sold anonymously for £19,800 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000).

**SALE ROOM**  
by Sarah Jane Checkland  
Art Market  
Correspondent

\$60,000, it sold to a private American buyer for \$209,000 (£116,111).

Johnny van Haeften, the London dealer, paid £91,667, four times the estimate, for a darkened painting by the Dutch artist Philips Wouwermans of peasants unloading on to a ferry. Presumably it will veritably sparkle after cleaning. The sale totalled £2.7 million, with 13 per cent unsold.

Also in New York, Christie's had a record for a Chinese painting, when The Ode of Two Dongting Mountains, a sixteenth century handscroll combining cursive script calligraphy by Wang An and landscape painting by Shen Zhou fetched \$462,000 (£256,666). It was bought, as were two other top lots, by Robert Chang, the Hong Kong dealer.

Children's book collectors behaved like wilful infants

## Circle mystery solved

The strange circles which mysteriously appear each summer in fields of wheat and oats, and have baffled people for centuries are caused by atmospheric whirlpools, scientists from the Tornado and Storm Research Organization (Torro) will reveal today.

Popular claims that the flattened circles were formed by UFOs, helicopters flying upside down, and even by vast herds of rotating hedgehogs, can now be abandoned. Dr Derek Elsom, of Oxford Polytechnic's geography unit, said:

Torro scientists, meeting at the polytechnic today, have spent years studying

more than 150 of the circles, which have also been found over snowfields. "To other people in different centuries they must have seemed very peculiar", Dr Elsom said.

"They really are quite unusual, and are almost perfect circles. They may also occur over urban areas, causing some minor damage. But they are not a particularly destructive type of whirlwind".

There have only been two eye witness accounts of the formation of the circles, which are formed in seconds. They can be as wide as 30 metres, and are usually found on the lee of hills.

# A better class of Summer Sale—all this month at Bonhams



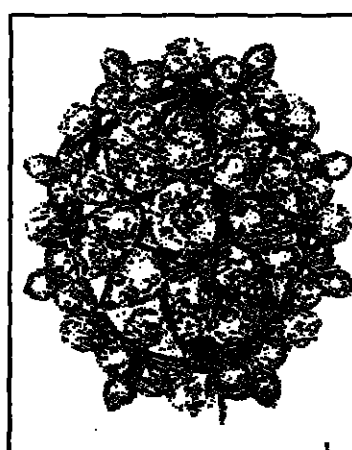
Wednesday, 8th June  
Old Master & Decorative Prints



Tuesday, 14th June  
English & Continental Silver & Plate



Thursday, 16th June  
Old Master & English Pictures



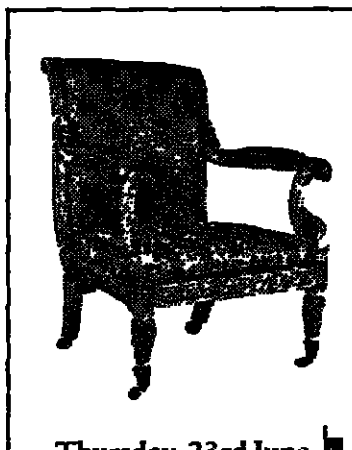
Friday, 17th June  
Jewellery



Friday, 17th June  
Fine English & Continental Porcelain & Glass



Thursday, 23rd June  
European Pictures



Thursday, 23rd June  
English & Continental Furniture



Thursday, 23rd June  
Fine Scandinavian Pictures



Friday, 24th June  
Gallé & European Art Glass



Wednesday, 29th June  
Fine English Watercolours

These are just some of the highlights from a busy June auction calendar of exceptional quality at Bonhams. Viewing is normally for the three days prior to each sale, including Sunday afternoons and Monday evenings.

You're bound to find a visit to Bonhams worthwhile. We look forward to welcoming you.

Top Row:  
Rembrandt, 'The Large Lion Hunt' (detail), etching and drypoint, 1641, second state of two. Estimate: £15,000-£20,000  
Hester Bateman Silver Teapot and Stand, carved fruitwood handle, London 1790. Estimate: £1,500-£2,000  
Circle of Sir Godfrey Kneller, 'Saint John the Baptist in the Wilderness'. Estimate: £3,000-£5,000  
Mid-Victorian Cushion-cut Diamond Cluster Brooch. Estimate: £1,800-£2,000  
Bow white porcelain lion, circa 1755. Estimate: £800-£1,200

Bottom Row:  
'A Pretty Peasant Girl' by Alexei Alexeievich Harlamov (Russian b. 1842), Signed and dated 1885. Estimate: £20,000-£30,000  
Fine pair of Regency white and gold armchairs. Estimate: £7,000-£10,000  
'Copenhagen Tram' by Paul Fischer (Danish 1860-1934). Estimate: £15,000-£20,000  
A Gallé Pale Violet Cameo Glass Vase. Estimate: £1,200-£1,500  
'The First Bloom of Youth', a watercolour by William Affleck (English b. 1869, Flourished 1890-1915). Estimate: £3,000-£5,000

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## 1,000 years of Russian Christianity

## World clergy join celebrations of atheist Soviet state

From Christopher Walker  
Moscow

Many of the world's leading churchmen, including Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, are due in Moscow over the weekend to attend the start of seven days of celebrations to mark the millennium of Christianity in what is now the officially atheist Soviet Union.

The jubilee, which will be accompanied by the sound of the long silent bells of holy Russia, has provoked a mixture of hope and suspicion among believers, some of whom fear that it is being manipulated by the Kremlin as a cynical public relations exercise. While many Russian believers are optimistic that the celebrations will usher in a new era of religious tolerance, dissidents fear that they

will be part of an elaborate show by Russian Orthodox Church leaders whom they accuse of collaborating with the Kremlin and even of having links with the KGB.

A service in the Trinity Cathedral of Moscow's Danilov Monastery on June 12, All Saints Day, will be the high point of the celebrations which open tomorrow with a Mass in Moscow's Epiphany Cathedral. A General Council of Bishops is also being convened, only the third such gathering permitted by the state since the Second World War.

Despite repeated official assurances that the Kremlin is preparing new legislation in its relations with the church, 17 laws of Stalin restricting religious practice still remain on the statute books. "Everything now depends on

what the new law contains," explained Mr Aleksandr Ogorodnikov, a dissident who spent eight years in prisons and labour camps for organizing a Christian seminar. "A positive tone can easily become negative again after the celebrations. What counts is what is written in law."

Since Mr Mikhail Gorbachev took power in March 1985, the state has returned 35 buildings to the Russian Orthodox Church, eased restrictions on believers receiving Bibles from abroad and released many Christians among political prisoners who were arrested last year. But an unknown number of believers are still understood to be languishing in prisons, labour camps or psychiatric hospitals.

In the view of Western diplomats, the changes in the official

approach to religion since 1985 have been mainly those of tone rather than substance.

The Soviet press, which once carried virulent anti-religious propaganda, has started saying that Christian values could be useful to Soviet society and

Istanbul (Reuters) — Patriarch Demetrios of Constantinople, the leader of the Eastern Orthodox Church, will not attend the millennium celebrations of the Russian Orthodox Church. "There are not the appropriate conditions for the participation of His Holiness the Patriarch," a spokesman said.

Mr Gorbachev has laced some of his speeches with biblical references, but many Russian believers are demanding much more concrete examples of a change of heart in the Kremlin

and are relying on the international churchmen to use the coming week to press these demands home.

ROME: The Pope has selected the highest-level Vatican delegation ever to fly to Moscow to join in the celebrations of the millennium of Christianity (Roger Boyes writes). The party, led by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's Secretary of State, will try to work out the conditions for a visit to the Soviet Union by the Pope, who has not received a personal invitation to the celebrations.

Altogether, 10 Roman Catholic cardinals and several bishops are travelling to Moscow, including Cardinal Jan Willebrands and Cardinal Roger Etchegaray. Other cardinals represent their respective churches. The large number of

Soviet bloc specialists, including both Cardinal Casaroli, who was responsible for the *Ospolilik* of Pope Paul VI, and Cardinal Franz König of Austria, show that the visit is more than a ceremonial gesture. The Vatican wants to build bridges with the Russian Orthodox Church, partly in the hope that this will ease life for Roman Catholics in the Soviet Union and elsewhere in the Kremlin's sphere of influence.

Mr Reagan's appeal for religious freedom in the Soviet Union at the Moscow summit will be echoed by the Vatican delegation, albeit less publicly. The Holy See said in a statement: "It is to be hoped that new ways of conciliation, peace and justice will be opened, and that the coming celebrations will be the dawn of a new day in the history of the Church of Christ."

● Runcie's party: The engagements of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his party of British churchmen in Moscow start with an all-night vigil tonight, followed by divine liturgy at the Patriarchal Cathedral (Clifford Longley writes).

One British churchman who will not be present is the Rev Michael Bourdeaux, director of Keston College, Kent, which is an international base for the study of religion in the Soviet Union. He has been refused a visa by the Soviet authorities. It was his fifth application in succession they have turned down. Mr Bourdeaux was to have led a party of British pilgrims, and he said yesterday it was not yet decided whether their trip will now have to be cancelled.

Leading article, page 11  
Millennium of Orthodoxy, page 12

## Moscow aftermath

## Japan given 'Nato status' in special summit briefing

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

After the summit briefings given to the 16 Nato allies on Thursday, it was the turn yesterday of Mr Noboru Takeshita, Japan's Prime Minister, to receive President Reagan's impressions of his talks with Mr Gorbachev.

Mr Takeshita made an overnight stop in London on his way from New York to the Netherlands to call on the President at the US ambassador's residence in Regent's Park yesterday morning. The 30-minute meeting was undoubtedly intended by both sides to emphasize Japan's close links with Nato, although the connection remains economic and diplomatic rather than military.

It also gave Mr Takeshita a chance to underline the higher profile in international affairs that he wants to adopt. He told the President that he will announce the details of his initiative on international co-operation — which was outlined earlier this year — during the Toronto economic summit later this month.

He was asked whether he hoped Mr Reagan would invite him to Washington after the US election in November

— an invitation which Mrs Thatcher received and accepted on Thursday. "Can I be a gatecrasher to the White House?" he replied in Japanese.

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, told Mr Takeshita that the American team had raised with Moscow the issue of islands to the north of Japan occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of the Second World War. Japan claims the islands.

He said that Moscow's reaction was "cool". Mr

Oslo (Reuters) — Norway yesterday presented a five-year plan to cut growth in defence spending, but said its commitments as guardian of Nato's northern flank remained. It provides for a real annual increase of 2 per cent, against more than 3 per cent in the last few years. Mr Johan Joergen Holst, the Defence Minister, said defence would be maintained by cutting costs.

Takeshita cannot have been surprised, but said it was "significant" that Washington had taken it up.

When reporters asked Mr Reagan if he thought a solution on the islands was possible he said: "I don't know, we can only hope."

The two leaders agreed to keep trying to resolve differences over access to Japanese markets for American

exports of beef and oranges.

In his briefing, Mr Reagan gave additional details of the limited progress achieved towards a Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (Sart).

He said one area of progress was in methods of verifying arsenals of mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles. The US does not yet possess these weapons but has taken the first steps towards acquiring them because of Moscow's reluctance to give them up.

But Mr Reagan added that there had been "little or no"

progress on verification problems raised by sea-launched cruise missiles, nor on the Strategic Defence Initiative.

While the President has told the allies that the possibility of completing a Sart treaty and holding a fifth summit to sign it before he leaves office was not ruled out in Moscow, there is scepticism among observers, mainly because Mr Gorbachev has repeated that

he will not sign a treaty without settling the Star Wars issue.

● Carrington warning: Nato was warned yesterday against reducing its defences in the wake of the Moscow summit and the campaign for *perestroika* within the Soviet Union.

Lord Carrington, the retiring Secretary General of Nato, delivered a message aimed at cautioning against being carried away by euphoria at developments within the Soviet Union and changes in the relationship between the superpowers.

He said there could be no question of the Western Alliance softening its stance if there was a relaxation in the Warsaw Pact countries as a result of *perestroika* and a liberalization of the Soviet economy.

Lord Carrington said that Nato was a defensive alliance and that so far the West had seen a different man in the Soviet Union, a number of quite different speeches and an arms control agreement which dealt with a comparatively small number of weapons.

## Moscow platform for Dr Sakharov



Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet dissident Nobel Prize winner, giving the remarkable Moscow press conference yesterday during which he criticised Soviet human rights policies. Seated at right is his wife, Yelena Bonner.

He added: "What we have not yet seen is any reduction in Soviet defence expenditure or a change in their position, as they themselves have said, from a more aggressive stance to a defensive stance. We have not seen that yet and I think that really we will have to make some progress on all the other arms control agreements

and see some diminution in Soviet defence expenditure before we would be sensible in cutting our own defences."

Lord Carrington added: "I think there has been a very considerable change in the Soviet Union but I think we have to wait and see whether or not that flows through to a totally different posture in the

defence arrangement and in the defence expenditure of which there have been no signs at the present time."

He was supported in his view by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, who said that although it was difficult to reach an absolute conclusion on whether a Sart agreement would be reached

during President Reagan's last months in office the passage of time made it less likely.

But Sir Geoffrey said the most important thing was continuity in the run-up to a change of administration in Washington.

He said it was right to link progress on human rights with conventional arms reduction

## WORLD SUMMARY

## Relief workers flown from siege

Three civilian aircraft flying under the aegis of the United Nations yesterday began a shuttle operation to ferry 130 international relief workers out of the Somali town of Hargeisa, which is besieged by rebels who have recently made significant advances into Government-held areas (Paul Valley writes). Among the stranded aid officials are 30 Britons, including a married couple from Action Aid with their two children, aged three and four.

The three light aircraft, which can carry only 33 passengers between them, were reported yesterday afternoon to have lifted 60 of the trapped officials from the war zone and taken them 250 miles across the Somali desert to Garoe on the tip of the Horn of Africa. They were to spend the night there and await their colleagues early this morning.

Later today the entire group is to be taken in a military convoy to the Somali capital, Mogadishu. It is only when they arrive there that the degree of danger in the region will be known. Communications to Hargeisa are poor at the best of times, and at present have broken down entirely.

## Bomb blast kills four

Johannesburg — Four people were killed and at least 19 injured when a bomb, concealed in a rubbish bin, exploded as they waited for a green light to cross a busy street yesterday (Ray Kennedy writes). The blast, in the centre of Johannesburg, occurred in the middle of the lunch hour.

Witnesses said that some of the victims were "torn apart". It was the worst incident of its type in South Africa this year. The police reported that those killed were three black men and a white woman. At least two of the injured, who included three white women, were said to be in a critical condition and six others were seriously wounded.

## Troops seize airport

Port Moresby (AP) — Troops defied Government plans and seized Papua New Guinea's second most important airport yesterday, mounting mortars to seal its perimeter and stop its planned closing. The troops moved in on Lae, on the north coast, after the Civil Aviation Minister, Mr Hugo Berghuser, had ordered all air traffic to use the Australian-built Nadzab airport, 30 miles away.

Lae, headquarters of the Papua New Guinea defence forces' air wing, is considered unprofitable, and the military action was meant to prevent civil aviation plans to tear up the tarmac. The defence forces commander, Brigadier-General Rockinus Lockinap, said the closure of Lae deprived military forces of maintenance facilities.

## Gun suspects quizzed

Sydney — Police in Fiji rounded up a dozen suspects for questioning yesterday in their hunt for guns and ammunition smuggled into the South Pacific republic allegedly by Indian militants plotting to overthrow Brigadier Sitiveni Rabuka (Christopher Morris writes).

They were arrested during a series of raids at Lautoka, the destination for another illegal arms shipment until it was intercepted by customs in Sydney. Lautoka is the stronghold of Dr Timoci Bavadra, who was deposed as prime minister in the first of last year's two military takeovers.

## Bondi bottomless

Sydney — Twenty years ago bikinis were considered obscene on Sydney's Bondi beach, but now a woman's legal victory has won the right to nude bathing for all (Christopher Morris writes). Francesca D'Espino's conviction last year of obscene exposure after she was arrested at Bondi for wearing nothing more than zinc cream has been quashed.

She said she did not like the area of beach designated for nude bathing and wanted a beach with waves. The judge ruled that because she was arrested on a section where topless bathing is allowed, her conduct could not be obscene.

## Djilas says West helped avert Stalin's invasion

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

Mr Milovan Djilas, Tito's former deputy and Yugoslavia's leading dissident, yesterday spoke for the first time in public since his ousting from the Communist Party leadership 34 years ago.

Speaking to hundreds of students packed into a college dormitory in Maribor, Slovenia, he said that Yugoslavia would disintegrate unless it moved towards a democratic confederation allowing for greater differences between the constituent republics.

Mr Djilas, who served nine years in jail for championing Yugoslavia's evolution into a "democratic coalition" of internally different republics, said that, in his view, this kind of confederation was the inevitable future system for the country.

Mr Djilas, aged 76, has been barred from any public activities since 1954 but, under the

liberal climate now prevailing in Slovenia, he was invited to lecture to the students. He was cheered and applauded when he said: "I feel as if I have come from a dead world into one that is alive and moving ahead."

Recently, Slovenia came under strong pressure from the central authorities as well as from party hard-liners because of its advocacy of more democracy and regional independence. The republican party leadership has set up its own socialist model based on tolerance of political pluralism and allowing scope for alternative interest groups within the existing system.

● Western lifeline: Mr Djilas recalled the anxious times 40 years ago when Stalin expelled Yugoslavia from the world communist movement and threatened to invade it and

said that "we were saved by the West".

In an interview with Reuters, the author of the book *Conversations with Stalin*, said that he still had vivid memories of the desperate moments in 1948. He was at the time one of Tito's deputies — with Alexander Rankovic, the security chief, and Edvard

## Slovenia writer in jail

Belgrade (Reuters) — Yugoslavia's best-known human rights lawyer, Mr Srdja Popovic, yesterday described the arrest of a leading Slovenian youth activist as a provocation aimed at causing popular unrest and a pretext for a crackdown. "Somebody wants to see if people in Slovenia will react by demonstrating," he said.

Ivan "Janar" Jansa, aged 30, a writer and candidate for the presidency of the official Slovenian Youth Alliance, has been held in prison in Ljubljana since Tuesday after secret military documents were found in his possession, according to a police statement. Officials could not say if he would be charged.

His arrest fuelled written protests by students, youth organizations and intellectuals in Slovenia, and the region's Youth Alliance was due to debate it.

## Pakistan's political crisis

## Zia keeps opposition guessing on election plan

From Michael Hamlyn, Islamabad

Miss Benazir Bhutto, four months pregnant and leading a badly divided and demoralized opposition party, yesterday announced that her Pakistan People's Party would contest the election promised by President Zia.

But General Zia, very much the old master strategist, is still maintaining the element of surprise with which he astonished his fellow countrymen, and the world, when he dismissed the government of Mr M. K. Junejo, the Prime Minister, and dissolved the National Assembly.

Though he has said he will hold an election within 90 days, Miss Bhutto's party still does not know whether it will be allowed to take part. Even if political parties are permitted, which is by no means certain, the Pakistan People's Party has not yet been granted registration by the election commission and may therefore be excluded.

Miss Bhutto yesterday called for the election to be supervised by an all-party joint commission, a request that is unlikely to be granted by the general.

There are many people who believe that he will be reluctant to hold elections at all. After all, when he first took power in 1977 he promised elections in 90 days, and did not hold them until 1985.

constitution has been undertaken in Pakistan in the past few days to try to find the most likely way he will choose to put off an election indefinitely.

But Western diplomats have been urging him to hold an election and get the democratic process back on track. He has been warned that, with a strongly Democratic US Congress in prospect after this year's presidential election, a new US Administration will find it difficult to justify the present level of aid to General Zia's regime, especially in view of what is known about his government's nuclear weapons plans.

The diplomats were caught as much unaware by the dissolution of the government as was anyone else in the country. Even Mr Arnold Raphael, the American Ambassador, who was with General Zia shortly before he made the announcement, was said to have been kept in the dark about his intentions. Mr Junejo, who had been on a visit to the Far East, was dismissed as he returned to his office after giving a press conference about his trip.

It is now clear that President Zia's resentment against Mr Junejo and his Government had been building for some time, and that the dismissal was simply a question of timing.

Although Mr Junejo was



Miss Benazir Bhutto yesterday, announcing that her party will contest the general election promised by President Zia.

derided as nothing more than a presidential cypher when he was first appointed — or perhaps because he was so derided — he had taken a remarkably independent line over some issues, and had compelled President Zia to yield some important ground.

In the first place Mr Junejo had insisted on a return to party politics, and a reluctant President had had to go along with him. General Zia's feelings on the subject were well illustrated by a phrase in his announcement on Monday that "the formation of a party

led to corruption". More importantly, Mr Junejo opposed General Zia firmly on the subject of the Geneva accord on Afghanistan. The popular feeling in Pakistan in February and March this year was for an end to the war and a quick settlement. General Zia was highly reluctant to sign the accord, until some manoeuvring by Mr Junejo gave him no alternative.

The Prime Minister, with his eye on gaining the popularity needed to win a general election which must come before 1990, marshalled the parliamentary opposition, the extra-parliamentary opposition, and his own parliamentary party into an irresistible phalanx. Even so the general resisted and delayed the signing until the US came to its own compromise on the "symmetry" issue.

Now the Pakistan military authorities appear to be ignoring the Geneva accord, and carrying on their support of the Mujahidin guerrillas. They are also proving to be unhelpful to the operation of the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan, who are trying to monitor the implementation of the accord.

But the main falling-out between General Zia and Mr Junejo seems to have come over the huge explosion of munitions at Orjher camp in the heart of the populated area

between Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Though official figures say 100 people died, diplomats here insist the number may be more than ten times as high.

Mr Junejo's cabinet appeared set on finding scapegoats, and one they picked was General Akhtar Abdur Rahman, the man who was responsible for the location of the camp. At the time he was director of Inter-Services Intelligence, Pakistan's joint equivalent of MI5 and MI6; now he is the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, second (after General Zia) in the military hierarchy.

The move against General Akhtar was seen by the military as part of a widespread and growing hostility between the civilian government and the military high command.

There has long been a feeling in the Pakistan armed forces that government is too important to be left to the politicians, and the attacks on the military in general — and generals in particular — have plainly convinced them that the time has come to act again. "I cannot move too far," Mr Junejo said to a friend pressing him to show his independence a little while ago. "Marital law is sitting on my shirt tails." When Mr Junejo began to move, the military authorities refused to get up. Instead, they have booted him out.

Bush to  
RepublTracking d  
win over d

Diplomats



## The California primary

# Bush trails Dukakis in Republican stronghold

From Charles Bremner, Los Angeles

California usually like their leading men glamorous, like Mr Ronald Reagan, or rebels in an anti-establishment cause, like Mr Gary Hart and Robert Kennedy. But this time they seem to be leaning to Mr Michael Dukakis, a man who looks as comfortable as an accountant at a beach party.

Tuesday's primary election — the last in the season along with three smaller states — is expected not only to crown Mr Dukakis as Democratic contender, but to confirm his strength against Mr George Bush, who, by all rights, should have been able to count on the vote in Reagan country.

With Mr Jesse Jackson all but conceding that Mr Dukakis has him beaten, despite an aggressive campaign here, the California primary is being treated by both Republicans and Democrats as a dress rehearsal for the main contest — election night in November.

Before the candidate flew back to Boston on Thursday to be at his wife's hospital bedside, Dukakis staff were predicting that, after next week's vote in California, New Jersey, Montana and New Mexico, the Massachusetts Governor will have topped the 2,083 delegates needed to guarantee the Democratic nomination. At present, they say he has 1,740, compared with Mr Jackson's 980.

California has a habit of upsetting predictions, and voting for the underdog, but the polls show Mr Jackson's support still largely limited to the 12 per cent black community.

With both primaries little more than coronations, voter turnout on Tuesday is expected to be dismal. Californians appear to be more preoccupied about *Crocodile Dundee II* and *Rambo III* — the summer's blockbusters — than with the fortunes of "the Duke" or "Poppy" Bush.

The state opinion polls show Mr Dukakis 12 or 13 points ahead of the Vice-President.

California has chosen a

Republican presidential candidate in all but one election since 1952. In the past 40 years, only Mr Jimmy Carter and John Kennedy have won the presidency without carrying the golden state. As opinion polls show their man surging ahead of Mr Bush, the Dukakis camp has shifted to a "western strategy", discarding the notion that they must at all costs win the South.

"Bush is in danger of blowing it in California," a local Republican boss said. "I'm not just talking about the polls. You hear it from the rank and file."

While Mr Dukakis has skillfully tapped the Californian preoccupation with crime, education and the environment, Mr Bush has wandered

chances by drafting Mr George Deukmejian, the Republican Governor, as vice-presidential candidate. After serious accounting errors, the Governor has been forced to propose a tax rise to cover a one billion dollar deficit. Raising taxes is, for a Republican, tantamount to *hara-kiri*.

Even in Orange County, the colossal suburban sprawl south of Los Angeles that is considered the country's most Republican stronghold, conservative voters have been expressing doubts over the Vice-President's credentials.

The cavalry tried to rescue the Republicans there this week in the form of Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North. The indicted former White House Marine hit the trail in

Television commercials went on the air here yesterday showing police film of a drug dealer doing business. The voice-over goes: "One drug-driven addict will do a thousand crimes a year."

But someone has been watching them, tracking career criminals by computer. His state achieved the second-largest drop in crime in America. He brought kids and parents together to cut drug use in schools. He, of course, is Mr Dukakis.

Strategists on both sides acknowledge that the change in political climate here towards support for more government involvement in citizens' lives, reflects a national picture.

In the 1970s California, cradle of political trends, led the rebellion against taxes and "big government" that took Mr Reagan to office.

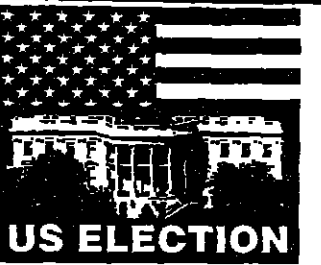
As well as being in tune with the mood for cautious change, Mr Dukakis has been playing well to the big immigrant population, flaunting his Greek roots and switching at every opportunity into his fluent Spanish.

Both here and in New Jersey, where he has also been campaigning, he has been making overtures to the black electorate, the Jackson constituency which he dare not alienate.

Democratic unity is not helped in California by a bitter fight between Mr Willie Brown, the black, veteran Speaker of the State Assembly, and a band of white dissident party members. Mr Brown is the Jackson campaign chairman.

Mr Jackson raised the stakes this week by switching to a more aggressive stance towards Mr Dukakis and the party convention in Atlanta next month.

Mr Dukakis is insisting that he has not seriously considered the vice-presidential question. Mr Jackson broached the subject for the first time this week, saying he deserved to be considered for the job.



● Vice-President is in danger of blowing it in the state. It is not just what the polls are saying. You're hearing it from the rank and file ●

through the nation's richest and most populous state putting his foot in his mouth.

He has supported controversial plans for new oil drilling both on and off-shore. Visiting the gang-war battlefields and stepping gingerly through the debris of drug dens in Los Angeles, he has exuded a detached patrician air.

When he sought the big Hispanic vote on a visit to a high school that made a name for sending ghetto children to university, he told teenagers: "Even though we emphasize the value of higher learning, you don't have to go to college to be a success. We need those people who build our buildings."

As an Ivy League northeastern, Mr Bush has not enthralled the old Reagan crowd, and this week his team all but abandoned its contingency plan to salvage his California

Orange County to campaign for two prospective right-wing congressmen.

He kept local television viewers enthralled, playing the Rambo to Mr Bush's wimp. With Colonel North's friends in office, Washington could win "the greatest struggle on the planet earth: the struggle of liberty and freedom versus totalitarianism," he said. "Pope John Paul would be joining Lech Walesa to conduct Christmas mass in Warsaw and the Red Army would be digging in against popular uprisings across the whole breadth of their evil empire."

With the state's 26 million people generally satisfied with their economy, immediate evil for most of them comes in the form of drug violence, bad schools, excessive development and apocalyptic traffic jams — the issues on which both Mr Dukakis and Mr Jackson have been focusing.

## Tracking down crunch questions to win over don't-knows of America

From Our Own Correspondent, New York

Although the opinion pollsters and psychologists are probing the American electoral psyche as never before, they can still only guess at many of the influences that will persuade the increasingly fickle American voter first to make the trip to a polling station in November, and then to pull the lever for Mr George Bush or Mr Michael Dukakis.

The consultants do all agree, though, that the Dukakis campaign is responding better to the political climate as recorded by the day-to-day polls. Mr Humphrey Taylor, chairman of the Harris polling organization, says: "They are far more in tune with the public than are Bush's people."

The polls now put Mr Dukakis about 10 points ahead of the Vice-President — a lead that could prove unassailable if the Bush campaign fails to start catching up soon, according to the experts. "It could be a wide win," Mr Taylor says. "I'm not one who thinks this has got to be a close election."

But Mr Taylor says Mr Dukakis must avoid alienating the blacks, who account for 11 per cent of the electorate. The polls show that they might effectively stage a boycott if Mr Jesse Jackson is seen to have been badly treated by the Democrats.

Mr Dukakis is managing to exploit a mood for cautious change from the Reagan status quo. Harris polls show the electorate at large favouring this by two-to-one.

The desire for a shift to a more "compassionate" executive is closely tied to another key variable — confidence in the economy. Mr Bush must try to dampen the desire for change by selling the current prosperity. Last Sunday, a Harris poll brought alarming news for the vice-presidential camp. It showed for the first time that voters thought Mr

Dukakis was just as likely as Mr Bush to run a healthy economy.

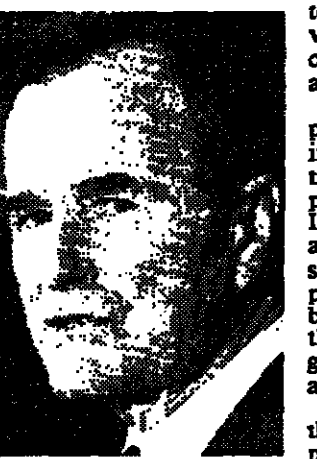
Mr Louis Harris noted: "These results point up the strange and unexpected sudden bad fate of the Vice-President in losing all semblance of advantage on the economic issue at a time when, by all odds, the economy is performing reasonably well."

The old rule that the chemistry of personality and character count more heavily



Mr Dukakis: 'More in tune with the American public'.

few months from a low priority to the list of issues in the public mind. The *Washington Post-ABC* survey last week showed that a quarter of the electorate now worries most about drugs, with the budget deficit a far second at 8 per cent. The economy as a whole was rated as top priority by only 6 per cent, a reflection of general contentment. Foreign policy usually comes about fourth or fifth, depending on the wording of the questions.



Mr Bush: Needs to dampen the voters' desire for change.

when public ignorance gives way to knowledge of the real Dukakis. The *New York Times*-CBS pollsters showed two weeks ago that 28 per cent of voters who backed Mr Reagan would now choose Mr Dukakis.

According to the Gallup organization, Mr Bush's biggest problem is a high negative rating on his personality compared with Mr Dukakis, who is largely seen in mild terms, whether positive or negative. Sixteen per cent of the electorate have an unfavourable view of the Vice-President compared with only 3 per cent adverse to Mr Dukakis.

"Bush's public image is the product of many factors, including his strong identification with President Reagan, perceptions of his role in the Iran-Contra affair, and his aggressive campaign style," said Mr George Gallup. The polls indicate that Mr Bush is burdened by all the baggage of the White House-Reagan bumbling and benefiting hardly at all from the Reagan glory.

In the arcane language of the consultants, the key to the pivotal, undecided vote lies in being first to shape the "framework of choices". This sets up a "thought chain" that leads indecisive voters to a single, critical question.

In 1980, Mr Reagan won the day with his question: "Are you better off now than you were four years ago?" Mr Bush must stick to the theme that America is doing fine and it is no time to risk a leap into the Democratic unknown.

The experts say Mr Dukakis could defeat fear of change by focusing on the negative Bush profile.

Surveys only reflect a snapshot of the day they are taken. The poll that counts is more than five months away and many Americans remember 1948, when Harry Truman confounded all predictions to defeat Thomas Dewey.

## Melbourne massacre suspect in court



Mr Julian Knight, accused of shooting to death seven people in a busy Melbourne street, leaving the city's coroner's court flanked by policemen yesterday. The army drop-out, aged 20, will be tried later this month for the random massacre in Hoddle Street last August. The victims included a young mother, whose 18-month-old baby was injured by pellets, and a nurse, aged 21, shot in the back when she stopped to help the injured. Eighteen people were wounded in the incident.

## Amal shutdown raises hopes for hostages

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

In one of the more intriguing developments since Syria deployed its troops in the southern suburbs of Beirut a week ago, the leader of the Shia Muslim Amal militia — Syria's closest ally in Lebanon — suddenly announced yesterday that he was dissolving his forces throughout the country.

At least, that is what local radio stations here quoted him as saying. For Mr Nabih Berri, who normally seeks out the international press with the enthusiasm of a publicity agent, called a news conference yesterday, then abruptly chose to speak only to Lebanese journalists. No reason was given for this curious

decision save for a remark by one of Mr Berri's acolytes, who suggested that the foreign press had not been paying enough attention to Amal.

In effect, Mr Berri appears to have ordered the closure of all his offices in the southern suburbs, where his militia were crippled in last month's fighting with the pro-Iranian Hezbollah movement. Amal, Mr Berri was quoted as saying, was dissolved "throughout Lebanon" except for the south of the country, where he urged his members to travel in order to fight the Israelis.

Since few political statements in Lebanon should be taken at face value — es-

pecially those made by militia leaders — it seems more likely that Mr Berri's decision was prompted by Syria's interests. For if Amal closes down in Beirut, then the Syrians can point out to Hezbollah — who are holding most of the foreign hostages in Lebanon — that they, too, should follow Mr Berri's example.

No one would expect Hezbollah to do so without further persuasion, but it might allow the Syrians to exert more influence over those holding the foreign captives.

If Hezbollah were ordered to close their remaining offices, then the hostages could at last regain their freedom.

### Lebanese presidential contest

## Damascus calls the tune

From Our Own Correspondent, west Beirut

A ragged convoy turned up at Syrian military headquarters in west Beirut one night last week with 200 Amal gunmen on board. Some bearded, many exhausted, they were lucky to be alive, for they were participants in that rarest of Lebanese events: a prisoner exchange.

A Hezbollah official announced portentously that they were never actual prisoners — merely "guests of God" because they were invited by the Party of God. Exactly three hours later, Amal freed 35 Hezbollah gunmen who had been in their hands. The Syrians watched all this with satisfaction. It was, so they hoped, the end of Beirut's inter-Shia war.

It was a doubly important moment for Damascus, because the Syrian Army had not just entered the southern suburbs and rescued their Amal allies — for the second time in 17 months — but had laid the groundwork for the Lebanese presidential election. Indeed, the advance of those 4,800 troops into the ruins of Chiyah and Ghobeirah and Bourj al-Barajneh was an integral part of President Assad's attempt to ensure that the next president of Lebanon should be a friend of Syria. Foreign hostages, still languishing in that narrow envelope of territory to the north of the Syrian lines, may preoccupy Western governments and journalists, but Syria's principle interests lie nearer home.

It is not difficult to see why. Within the curious and violent calendar which the Lebanese obey, presidential elections are a kind of barometer. For more than a decade now, Syria and Israel have struggled to appoint their own

protégés. Political control over Lebanon is, after all, much easier to possess when it rests on a substratum of legality.

At the beginning of the Lebanese civil war, it was Mr Suleiman Franjeh who did Syria's bidding. After him the Syrians engineered the election of the doctrinaire, palpably weak Mr Elias Sarkis. When Israel invaded Lebanon in the election year of 1982, it quickly promoted the Phalangist militia leader, Bashir

rather have a vulnerable Christian minority running the country than a Muslim majority excited by new power. But he wants a Lebanon with an Arab identity and a president sympathetic to Syria's military, economic and political needs. He also wants a Lebanon with the Phalangist militia castrated.

Mr Gemayel cannot be reelected but the Phalangists are already polishing the image of Mr Samir Geagea, the conservative and pro-Israeli leader of the Christian militia whose popularity — itself one of the mysteries of Christian Lebanon — continues to grow despite a series of military catastrophes in battle against Syria's proxy allies.

Syria, so the word goes in Beirut, would like General Michael Aoun, the Lebanese army chief of staff, to offer himself for the presidency. General Aoun does not like Mr Geagea and would dearly love to assert government power by putting his troops onto the streets of all Beirut.

Cynics here have seen the makings of a Syrian formula in its army's deployment in the southern suburbs. If, for example, General Aoun were elected and the Phalangists withdrawn from east Beirut, then Syria — and here is the carrot for the Americans — would disarm all militias in the west, perhaps even those holding the western hostages here.

Syria's relationship with Iran might be put at risk. But for a secure Lebanon, it might be worth it.

Israel, of course, would lose its declining power over Lebanon but the western nations might get back their hostages — and duly thank President Assad for his courage.

## Barbie's final appeal rejected

Paris — An appeal against the sentence of life imprisonment on Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo "butcher of Lyons", was finally rejected by the Appeal Court in Paris yesterday (Susan Macdonald writes).

Barbie, now aged 74, had been extradited to France from Bolivia in 1983. His long and often harrowing trial for crimes against humanity in 1987 made world headlines.

Yesterday, the Court of Appeal ruled against his lawyers' contentions that he could not be tried twice for the same crimes and that, as a serving German officer, he had only been carrying out orders.

His sentencing to death in his absence by a military court at Lyons in 1954 could not be taken into account, the Appeal Court decided, because the sentence had never been carried out and the crimes for which he was tried last year were for those against humanity and not war crimes.

### Waldheim trip

Vienna (Reuter) — President Waldheim of Austria begins a three-day official visit to Saudi Arabia today, almost exactly two years after his election amid controversy over his wartime past.

### Refugee flood

Hong Kong (Reuter) — Eight boats carrying 260 Vietnamese refugees arrived in Hong Kong yesterday, bringing the total influx this year to more than 4,800.

### Aids cases

Geneva (AP) — The global total of Aids cases reported to the World Health Organization stood at 96,433 by May 31, including 7,387 new cases registered in 75 countries this year.

### Rebel setback

Maputo (AFP) — Mozambique government troops have captured a base of the rebel Renamo guerrillas used for attacks on southbound road and rail routes out of Maputo.

### Health crisis

Dhaka (Reuter) — More than 95 per cent of Bangladeshi children under the age of 11 suffer from malnutrition, while 74 per cent of pregnant women suffer from anaemia or other ailments.

### Eastern classic

Peking (AFP) — The Shanghai Symphony Orchestra is to make China's first domestic recordings of Beethoven's nine symphonies.

## Diplomats strike to hit Greek EEC presidency

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece, which is due to take up the rotating presidency of the European Community on July 1, may be forced to give up its turn after a decision by its frustrated diplomats to strike over pay and status grievances.

Some 500 Greek diplomats at home and abroad yesterday ended a four-day protest strike. Mr Akis Papageorgiou, president of the Union of Diplomatic Employees, said: "It was a Diplomatic Employees' strike, not a warning which the Government did not heed."

"Our decision is that if by June 27 our basic salaries, unchanged since 1980, are not raised, we shall be unable to discharge our responsibilities during the Community presidency."

He continued: "In practical terms, this would mean that the entire mechanism could come to a standstill."

Community practice, he said, made it possible for a member country to opt out of its turn to be president for six months. Mr Papageorgiou said he hoped it would not come to that but if it did, then Greece might have to bow out in favour of Spain, which is next on the list. The ruling Greek Socialists are counting heavily on the prestige value of chairing the 12-nation group during a pre-election year.

The diplomats, who claim that the buying value of their basic pay has been halved by inflation and devaluation in the past eight years, want a 15 to 20 per cent increase.

A diplomatic attaché's starting basic salary is £1,000 a year. An ambassador's basic pay does not exceed £2,700 and may rise to £6,500 after 32 years' service. "We are the lowest paid Greek civil servants," Mr Papageorgiou said.

Worse, the Foreign Ministry's share of the state budget this year was 0.72 per cent of spending — just under £100 million — and this would also cover extra spending because of the European presidency.

Reports from Greek missions abroad tell of unpaid telephone and electricity bills, as well as default on rents. The Greek Ambassador in

Helsinki complained that he was being denied access to official buildings during visits because he had no chauffeur and had to drive the embassy car himself. In Tokyo, the embassy chauffeur asked permission to work as a waiter in off-duty hours to make ends meet.

What really galls Greek diplomats, however, is that under the Socialist Government, which came to power in 1981, foreign policy is conducted personally by Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, and a handful of personal advisers.

Mr Papageorgiou said: "We do not want a share in the decision-making, but wish to make sure that those who make the decisions have all the facts."

## Interest Rate Change

Allied Irish Banks plc announces that with effect from close of business on 3rd June 1988, its Base Rate was increased from 7½% to 8% p.a.



Head Office — Britain: 64/66 Coleman Street, London EC2R 5AL. Tel: 01-588 0691 and branches throughout the country.



## Secessionist unrest in New Caledonia

## Kanakaks await fresh Paris initiative on independence

From Humphrey Hawksley  
Canala, New Caledonia

The tiny settlement of Canala, overlooked from a hill by its fortified colonial gendarmerie, and populated mainly by native Kanak people demanding independence from France, is awaiting a key decision from Paris.

A fact-finding delegation, which has been in New Caledonia since last month, is due to report back to Paris next week. After considering its deliberations, President Mitterrand will put forward a new policy for the troubled French territory in the Pacific.

Last month, in the final days of the Chirac Government, Canala was a violent place. The gendarmes, on a tour of duty from France, opened fire when they spotted Kanak rebels. Houses were burnt down. One day the Kanaks laid siege to the gendarmerie. They cut off electricity and water to the village in a show of bravado to prove that their

Melanesian culture did not need the luxuries of France. Canala was, and still is, cut off by dozens of road blocks.

Melanesian youths keep watch from the undergrowth. Some wear coloured scarves to disguise their identity.

The Kanak independence movement is poor. The men carry outdated rifles and axes. Their T-shirts are old. Their rubber sandals are worn through.

They claim that the land around Canala is Kanak tribal territory. They point to the burnt-out remains of a tribal meeting hut as a symbol of France's rule, claiming that the arson was carried out by gendarmes when M Jacques Chirac was kicking Kanaks around as a political football to get right-wing votes during his presidential campaign.

The gendarmes say they did not destroy the hut, and in turn point to the burnt-out farm of Mr Noel Kabar, a white settler who had bred pigs there for 28 years. Many

people in Canala speak highly of him. Mr Kabar did much to help the Kanaks. Now he has left the area.

The Kanaks make no secret that they burnt the farm. As Mr Dohouade Soma, president of the local Union Caledonienne branch, one of the Kanak parties, said: "We take responsibility for all the actions of our activists." He is a senior member of the Tirade tribe. When questioned about Mr Kabar's farm, Mr Soma shrugged and said simply: "He had three times as much land as any of the tribes around here."

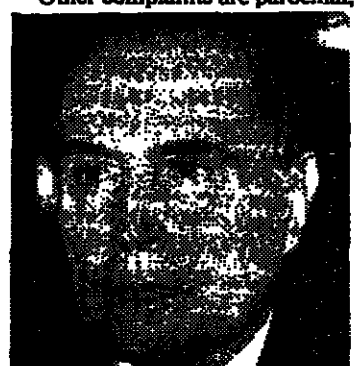
The Kanak complaints are about land and the loss of their culture, which has been diluted by 120 years of French rule. But it is more complex than that, and to the settlers the Kanak argument appears easily flawed.

One settler said: "Once they have the land, they do nothing with it." Mr Kabar's land, for example, is still abandoned. The pigs are starving and feeding off

the carcasses of the dead. The Kanaks say that just having the land is enough.

Mr Soma objects to his three children being taught French at school as their first language. Lessons on railways, snow, and other peculiarly European subjects are, understandably enough, considered pointless.

Other complaints are parochial.



M. Mitterrand:  
Awaiting report

and levelled against the right-wing settler parties, and a handful of powerful white families which control the territory's economy and politics.

Their network is closely knit. One Melanesian said: "If I want to be a plumber, that's fine. But if I want to go further, I have to go through these families. For me, there is no chance."

Old election posters around Nouméa, the capital, are for the failed presidential candidates M Jean-Marie Le Pen, the far-right National Front leader, and M Chirac. President Mitterrand voted only 10 per cent of the vote in New Caledonia. But the Socialists are now the force in Paris to be reckoned with, and the main settler party here, the RPCR, has done a sudden about-turn.

A month ago, the Kanaks were referred to as a bunch of thugs. Now the RPCR wants to start a dialogue, calling for "sacrifices on both sides" in order to avoid a bloodbath. Mr Charles Lavoix, an

RCPR official, said: "We can make many concessions to the independence movement. But we will not accept that a minority will rule over a majority in this country."

Only 43 per cent of New Caledonia's 150,000 people are indigenous Kanaks. The rest are European settlers and others, including about 12,000 from another French Pacific possession, Wallis Island. The Kanaks say that the Wallis islanders were brought in specifically to change the population balance.

But the call for dialogue is being treated with caution. The legacy of the Chirac Government here has been, if anything, an increase in extremism. A bloody hostage rescue shortly before the presidential election has left a bitter taste.

There were deaths on both sides — two soldiers and 19 Melanesians. Witnesses say that three of the Melanesians were shot in cold blood after the operation.

Many settlers are unsympathetic to the Kanaks anyway. By its conciliatory line, the RPCR is losing the support of the more hardline settlers.

The Kanaks say that they want direct talks with France, in the hope that the more accommodating attitude of the first Mitterrand administration will be revived.

The gendarmes, who only venture out in armoured vehicles, have been told to take a softer approach. Mr Soma said: "If the talks with France are favourable, then I will stop fighting."

No one has given President Mitterrand a deadline. It is not clear how far he will be prepared to go, except that it will not be the independence the Kanaks are demanding.

France enjoys New Caledonia's abundant nickel reserves. Its presence here in the Pacific allows it to continue its controversial nuclear tests, and the Asia-Pacific region is expected to make large economic advances. The French, no doubt, want to be there.

## Peking shores up reforms with anti-corruption drive

By Catherine Sampson

A full-scale campaign against corruption in the Communist Party and government departments — the first since the early 1980s — is underway in China.

Officials said that a crackdown was the only way to maintain the people's respect for party and government and was necessary if reform was to proceed smoothly. Recent opinion polls point to widespread indignation over official corruption, which suggests that the damage has already been done.

More than 83 per cent of 3,000 city dwellers questioned in a recent survey put "unhealthy tendencies" in the party and state bureaucracy as a top concern.

The announcement came in the wake of an article in *The People's Daily*, the party organ, which claimed that corruption had "seriously undermined the prestige of the party and the government" and had "corrupted the general standards of social conduct". The piece cited cases of local officials becoming "swollen-headed and petty with power", and emphasized that such instances were widespread. The examples quoted are telling.

Mr Zhou Zhiyuan, the party chief of Baoding prefecture in the north-eastern Hebei province, kidnapped a woman ticket collector rather than pay his bus fare. When summoned to court, he retreated to hospital, claiming that he was suffering from high blood pressure, and is still refusing to come out and face charges.

Mr Huang Wenming, the deputy director of a water conservation office, cut off the water supply to a construction site in protest against his

wife's transfer to a new job.

Mr Chen Shifui, the deputy chief of a Shenzhen office, has become known as the "despotic ruler of the south" because of his violent physical and verbal attacks on people and his ability to line his own pockets.

Cases of bribery, embezzlement, extravagance with state money and nepotism abound.

Lax city government in Hunan allowed 452 unqualified people to inherit jobs as officials and or teachers from their retired or dead parents last year.

Attempts to crack down on corruption have been flawed by leniency, inconsistency and a legal system which is still in its infancy. The disgraced official at the centre of the

Hainan scandal, involving the illegal resale of imported cars, has in recent months been appointed the deputy mayor of Canton and praised for his ingenuity.

Officially, the moral of this tale is that these days one can redeem oneself through hard work and true repentance.

More cynically, it looks suspiciously like *carte blanche* for bending the rules if these qualities can be combined with self-criticism and an entrepreneurial spirit.

This latest anti-corruption drive is described as a serious attempt to put officialdom back on the straight and narrow. It will "have teeth", officials said. It may be the low-level bureaucrats, however, who feel the bite — or the

bullet — while the bigger fish get away.

Although media revelations of corruption are numerous, they are mostly aimed, like *The People's Daily* article, at the lower end of the corruption market.

The official announcement carried by the New China News Agency did, however, state that corruption also existed in "leading party and government circles" and reminded readers pointedly that, in the last crackdown, southern officials had been executed.

A call for "resolutely purging" corrupt cadres "no matter how many or how senior" appeared in *The People's Daily* in January.

But an issue a few days later defended political cadres who had been "purposely defamed" and said that irresponsible complaints should not be made about them.

Clearly there was disagreement on whether the problem of party and government corruption should be dealt with publicly.

A few months later, the leadership has apparently decided that the problem is sufficiently serious to abandon attempts to brush it under the carpet.

In recent weeks, a role model for the honest cadre has been much publicized. Mr Wang Kaibing, the party secretary of Shashi city in Hubei, claims never to have accepted gifts or invitations to banquets, never to have helped family or friends through his position, and always to have appointed staff on merit.

As *The People's Daily* said: "What the ranks of our party and government cadres lack is not quantity but quality."

## Attack on Zhao

Peking (Reuters) — Angry wall posters, one attacking official corruption and naming the Communist Party chief, Mr Zhao Ziyang, went up at Peking University yesterday after a midnight protest march over the killing of a student.

The death of Mr Chai Qingsheng, aged 22, a geophysics postgraduate student, at the hands of a gang wielding an airgun, bottles and clubs, led to a spate of posters complaining of violent crime near the campus and government neglect of education.

One linked Mr Chai's killing in the early hours of Thursday to a breakdown in law and order and also attacked bribery and corruption in Chinese business and government. "Bribes of expensive gifts have corrupted the whole of state industry... private business runs on bribes of

packets of cigarettes," it said. There was "a certain county which, because of its old connections with Party Secretary Zhao, can always obtain hard-to-get oil and raw materials", the poster claimed.

It alleged massive corruption in state companies recently set up in Peking's Haidian district, surrounding the university, but said these without political connections were powerless to stop it.

"If a government cannot ensure public order, then the dark side of society will emerge," the poster added.

More than 1,000 demonstrators from Peking University and other colleges marched on the central Tiananmen Square and to the Ministry of Public Security early yesterday to demand severe punishment for the killers and improved security.

## Woman behind the news



Miss Ha Bo putting Peking Television viewers in the picture yesterday. Miss Bo, aged 20, joined the Chinese broadcasting service as a camerawoman only two months ago. She is seen on location at one of her first assignments, covering an auction of antiques in the capital.

## Surfeit of democracy fatigues the French

From Philip Jacobson  
Paris

As the French prepare for yet another Sunday at the polls, a serious case of voting fatigue is sweeping the country. With the Socialists apparently set to coast home to a handsome victory in tomorrow's first round of the parliamentary election, public interest in the contest has been dwindling.

With a few colourful exceptions — mostly in Marseilles — campaigning for the 577 seats in the National Assembly has been distinctly flat. Even the more prominent figures, who were accustomed to drawing vast crowds during the presidential election, have faced half-empty halls.

Although the publication of opinion polls is prohibited in the final week of campaigning, last-minute surveys suggest that President Mitterrand's party can look forward to an overall majority — of around 100 seats — in the previously conservative-held National Assembly. Under the re-instated first-past-the-post system, the Communists and the far-right National Front seem certain to lose most of the deputies they acquired with the help of proportional representation in 1986.

Any candidate who collects more than 50 per cent of the vote tomorrow is automatically returned. Otherwise, all those notching up at least 12.5 per cent of the poll go through to the second round.

The scope this provides for strategic wheeling and dealing between the two stages is obviously of keen interest to the politicians. But the average voter, facing still more municipal and Euro-elections in the coming 12 months, has clearly had quite enough.

## Realigned Danish Cabinet takes up Nato crisis debate

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Two and a half weeks of political uncertainty and hectic negotiations in Denmark ended yesterday when Mr Poul Schluter, the Conservative Prime Minister, announced the formation of a new coalition Government.

The administration comprises Mr Schluter's Conservatives, the Venstre Liberals and the small Radical Liberal Party, which holds the centre of the Government.

The full Cabinet: Prime Minister Poul Schluter (CP), Foreign Affairs Uffe Ellemann-Jensen (LP), Finance Palle Simonsen (CP), Justice Erik Niin-Hansen (CP), Economy Niels Helveg Petersen (RL), Environment Lone Dybkjaer (RL), Education & Research Bertel Haarder (LP), Social Affairs Asger Olesen (RL), Ecclesiastical Affairs Torben Reichenhardt (CP), Energy Jens Bigrav-Nielsen (RL), Fisheries Lars Gammelgaard (CP), Labour Henning Dyrnesen (CP), Interior & Nordic Co-operation Thor Pedersen (LP), Culture Vig Jensen (RL), Industry Nils Vilhelmsen (LP), Traffic & Communications Hans Peter Clausen (CP), Taxation Anders Fogh Rasmussen (LP), Health Elsebeth Kock-Petersen (LP), Agriculture Laurits Toftness (LP), Defence Knud Enggaard (LP), Housing Agnete Laustsen (CP), CP Conservative Party, LP Liberal (Venstre) Party, RL Radical Liberal Party.

ground in Danish politics and has been given five posts in the new Cabinet of 21.

The Government, which also has nine Conservative and seven Liberal ministers, replaces Mr Schluter's last coalition, which consisted of four parties and lasted 5½ years. The three parties in the new coalition hold 67 seats in the 179-seat Folketing (Parliament). The Government omits the Centre Democrats and the Christian People's Party. Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Liberal

leader, retains his portfolio, while Mr Niels Helveg Petersen, the Radical Liberal leader, holds the key post of Minister of Economic Affairs.

One of the Government's most pressing tasks will be to tackle the question of the ban on nuclear-armed Nato warships in Danish waters, the issue which sparked the May 10 election. Mr Schluter called the poll — Denmark's second in eight months — after Parliament approved an opposition resolution that visiting warships be presented with a written reminder that they are not to carry atomic weapons into Danish ports — a ban which has been in effect for 31 years.

Mr Schluter saw the resolution as threatening Denmark's membership of Nato, as it breached the policy of member states neither confirming nor denying that individual ships have nuclear arms on board.

The resolution caused a crisis within Nato, with the United States and Britain warning that implementation would oblige them to cease joint naval exercises and visits to Danish ports.

Commentators predict that the Government will propose a modified resolution to remind vessels in broad terms that they must observe Danish law, but without actually mentioning nuclear weapons, a procedure adopted by neighbouring Norway and acceptable to Nato.

The new Cabinet has to forge an agreement on a new defence budget.

Commentators believe that the lifespan of the new administration could be short and are already predicting that there will be a further general election — as early as the autumn.

## Glowing forecasts of recovery contrast with slum-dwellers' plight

## Economic boomtime bypasses Philippines poor

From Gavin Bell  
Manila

In Manila government offices, indications of an economic recovery are being calculated in millions of dollars. But in nearby slum dwellings, they are measured more precisely in reusable garbage worth a few pesos.

Beneath the chandeliers of a luxury hotel, a senior minister told a forum this week that investments and industrial production were increasing, exports were rising steadily, and the gross national product was exceeding the most optimistic projections with a growth rate of 7.7 per cent.

A mile away, in a shanty town atop the hideous, smouldering refuse dump known as Smoky Mountain, the tail of a typhoon was lashing seaverges as they searched the sinking morass for scrap metal. A little boy, coughing fitfully in the torrential rain, weighed his portion of the economic miracle in shards of broken glass. The

contrast between the gratifying statistics and the appalling plight of the urban poor in the Philippines is instructive.

Two years after President Marcos was overthrown, the economy which his regime ravaged with corruption and mismanagement is gradually improving. Yet few of the benefits have filtered down to more than 30 million Filipinos, representing 60 per cent of the population, who live beneath a poverty line officially set at about \$120 (£65) a month for a family of six.

Mr José Concepcion, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, presents a sanguine view on the basis of soaring foreign investments, notably from Taiwan, and the remarkable growth in gross national product — shrinking by 6.8 per cent only four years ago. He is encouraged by US proposals for a multinational aid package aimed at providing up to \$10 billion in grants, loans, investments and debt relief over five years. A substantial portion of this

bonanza could be used to create regional industrial centres, he says.

Mr Concepcion forecasts a glowing future in which his impoverished nation will enter the elite ranks of the newly industrialized countries by the turn of the century.

"I have always aimed high, but I believe my targets are realistic," he told *The Times*. "This country has tremendous human and natural resources, and it is being revived by a new spirit of enterprise."

"There is much to be done, but already I would say the Filipino is better off today than he was under the Marcos regime."

Other financial and business leaders are more cautious. His own brother, Raul, the chairman of Concepcion Industries, notes with alarm that the trade deficit increased from \$200 million in 1986 to more than \$1 billion last year, and is still growing. He says that the country does not have sufficient foreign reserves to pay its rising import bills,

posing the danger of a surge in inflation and upward pressure on the exchange rate.

These concerns are evidently shared by Mr Vincente Jaime, the Finance Secretary, who said this week that it was imperative to transform the

Manila (AFP) — Twelve newly-restored democracies opened a four-day conference here yesterday with calls for unity, and criticism of Washington and Moscow for having supported dictators. The US opposed the presence of Nicaragua at the meeting. Argentina, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Greece, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain and Uruguay are attending to exchange views on such problems as foreign debt and political instability.

impetus of growth from consumption to investments. "Our failure to do so may aggravate inflationary pressures and potentially abort the economic recovery itself," he said.

The Central Bank is also worried that the economy may be overheating, and an economist at the independent Centre for Research and Communication agreed that an inflation rate of 9.7 per cent revealed last month may be a

signal that the economy is "beginning to strain itself".

A chronic problem facing President Aquino's administration is the cumbersome bureaucracy and pervasive corruption inherited from its predecessor. At the last count,

more than \$2 billion in foreign aid was stuck in the pipeline. Mrs Aquino has been doing her best to untangle the maze of bureaucratic incompetence. While nobody pretends that her civil service has reached a zenith of efficiency, some of her more recent ministerial appointments have won respect as capable managers.

Sadly, her new broom has failed to sweep away formidable obstacles to an ambitious agrarian reform programme.

amne (CARP), a central plank of her development policies aimed partly at curbing the communist insurgency that has been raging for almost two decades.

The changes are supposed to benefit more than two million peasants by conferring on them the land that they have tilled for generations under a feudalistic system. However, draft plans are foundering through lack of funds and the opposition of powerful vested interests.

The bicameral Congress, strongly influenced by landowners, is bogged down in fractious debates on conflicting Bills. It is effectively talking CARP to death, or at best to a meaningless life.

Meanwhile, the landowners are preparing to defend their interests in the courts, and with their guns, if necessary. A recent rally of sugar planters on the island of Negros angrily denounced the reform programme under a banner proclaiming: "Avoid civil war. Stop unjust CARP."

## Gunboat diplomacy for Spratlys alarms superpowers

From Our Own Correspondent, Manila

American and Soviet officials are concerned about a growing threat of armed conflict between China and Vietnam over rival claims to a strategic archipelago in the South China Sea.

The flashpoint is a patchwork of several hundred low-lying islets and reefs, known collectively as the Spratly Islands, which lie astride the main shipping lanes between the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean. About half of Asia's oil supplies from the Middle East pass through the region.

Tension mounted earlier this year when Chinese troops occupied six of the tiny islands, which had been loosely

controlled by Vietnam since the mid-1970s.

Since March, the two sides have clashed at sea and two Vietnamese cargo ships were reported sunk by Chinese warships. Hanoi said that four sailors were killed and 74 were missing, while Peking reported that one Chinese had been injured.

Since then, China has confirmed that it is increasing its forces in the Spratlys, to the alarm of Vietnam and three other Asian countries with claims to the islands — and of the superpowers which have big military installations in the region.

The archipelago is roughly equidistant from the US Ser-



Washington and Moscow are clearly uneasy about the conflict, but evidently neither wishes to get involved. Ad-

miral Ronald Hays, the chief of the US Pacific Command, said in Manila this week that it was a cause for serious concern and should be resolved peacefully as quickly as possible.

Mr Alexander Lesynkov, a senior diplomat at the Soviet Embassy in Manila, told a press conference that Moscow was "very much concerned" about the dispute, and hoped that it would not lead to an international crisis. But, while acknowledging the Soviet alliance with Hanoi, he said: "I don't see any realistic grounds for our participation in the resolution of this problem."

The Chinese military buildup was reported last month by its Army newspaper, which said that ships and aircraft

were engaged in training exercises "similar to actual combat". It gave no details of the strength of forces, but Western sources say that more than a dozen Chinese warships, thought to be carrying two Marine battalions, have been cruising the area since early this year.

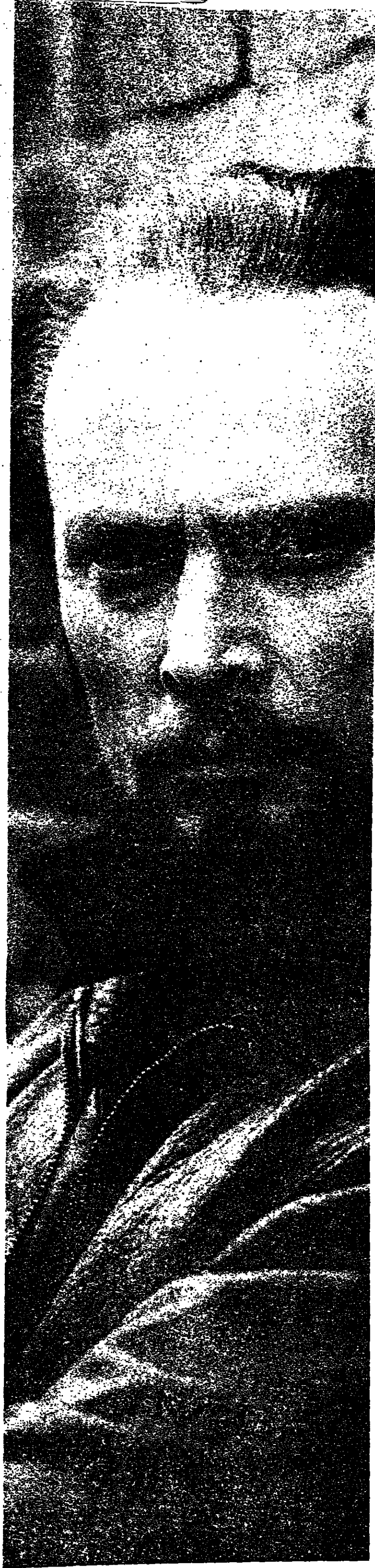
The islands appear to be of more strategic than economic importance to the adversaries. Oil and gas deposits are not believed to be in sufficient quantities to be commercially viable. However, if China seizes control of the island chain, stretching almost 400 miles from north to south, it could effectively blockade Vietnam's shipping.

Military sources say that both countries would be hard

pressed to wage a protracted conflict in the islands, because of their distance from mainland bases — 250 miles from Vietnam's central coast and more than double that from China's Hainan island.

The dispute is further complicated by claims made by Taiwan, the Philippines and Malaysia, which together occupy a dozen of the islands. Each is nervously watching the gunboat diplomacy of the two principal protagonists, while engaged in their own disputes over territorial waters and fishing rights. Legal sources say that any attempt to settle what amounts to a free-for-all scramble for islands, whose numbers vary according to high and low tides, would be a lawyer's nightmare.





I've taken  
your money,  
I've taken  
your wife.  
And  
if you lose  
The  
One Game,  
I'll take  
your life.



STARTS: TONIGHT

THE  
ONE  
GAME

ON ITV AT 9.00 PM



A CENTRAL PRODUCTION



## TIMES DIARY

SIMON BARNES

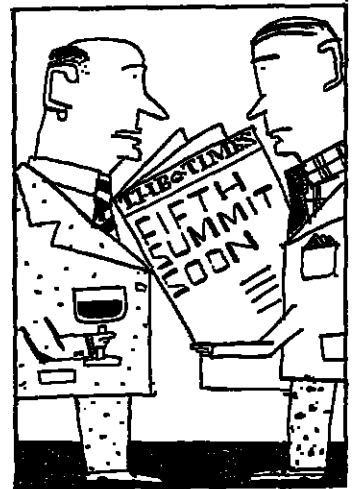
The spirit of Mr Toad rules on the River Cam. The overcrowding, as more and more crews take to the water, is reaching crisis level. Carole Burton, the 1986 blue, was involved in a collision between her Fitzwilliam eight and the Churchill eight, which sent three Churchills to hospital. There have been other bumps, and countless close shaves. The Cam is becoming the Heathrow of rowing. Jim Carman, president of the Cambridge University Boat Club, says: "There is a flagrant breach of river rules by crews at all levels. . . there is an arrogance on the part of college coxes which needs to be changed." He condemned bad language, bad behaviour and lack of consideration. There is talk of increasing the fines for dangerous rowing to £50, but Richard Moseley of the Cambridge Rowing Association said scathingly: "That represents only five pints of beer for each crew member."

Well, my racing snout has successfully lulled the bookies into a false sense of security with his so-called "tips" for the Derby, so now let's get our own back with the Oaks. The Great One says that he fancies Ray Cochrane for a Derby-Oaks double, so get on board Southern Love. The best long-shot is the nicely named Sparrow's Air. After such a puzzling Derby it is time to aim a thought or two at the big race in July, the King George V and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes. Red Glow, the beaten Derby favourite, is recommended.

More on double hit-wicket victims. The greatest batsman ever to be out hit wicket twice in the same match was undoubtedly Wally Hammond. He was out about 900 times in first-class cricket, and on only nine of those occasions was he out hit wicket. Yet he chose one of the worst possible times for this double aberration, playing for Gloucestershire against Sussex at Cheltenham in August 1929 when Gloucestershire, rather unexpectedly, were challenging for the championship. Hammond wrote: "When I think of that match I want to run away and hide. . . it was heart-breaking to stand there at the wicket, for the second time staring nonplussed at the balls on the ground, and to know that the man who was counted on to knock up a big score had twice let his team-mates down."

As everyone knows, the greatest problem in tennis is what you do with the second ball if, by some bizarre fluke, you have hit your first serve in. The butch thing to do is, of course, to hold the free ball in your hand, but that's no good if you have a double-fisted shot in your repertoire. The gross alternative, then, is to stuff the ball in your pocket. This doesn't work for women; hence the Florida tradition of tucking the spare ball in your knickers. Martina Navratilova is far too cool for that; she has a second ball tossed to her when needed. But now there has been a great leap forward: a clip housing the spare ball which can be attached to waistband or belt. It has been used by club players, especially in France, for the past few years and has now been taken up at pro level by the 16-year-old Spaniard Arantxa Sanchez. It has taken tennis a mere 100 years to come up with this.

BARRY FANTONI



'It will soon be rivaling Rocky'

Anyone who fancied a bet on St Gluvias to win the Cornish cricket championship has probably left it too late; the odds must now be quite prohibitive after the arrival of Eldine Baptiste, the former West Indies Test player. His titanic batting on his first appearance lifted St Gluvias to their best-ever score of 320 for 2. Baptiste took the last 100 runs in the first of Perran-ar-Wortheal and crashed 88 runs, including five sixes, reaching his half-century in five overs. Perran-ar-Wortheal were all out for 114 in reply. Baptiste failed to take a wicket, but conceded only 14 runs in 10 overs.

I expect many of you noticed that last week, for some unorthodox reason, I failed to include an Eddie Edwards story in this column. A shameful admission, but let me make good by reporting the fact that ski-jumping competitions were held in London in 1950 and 1951. The snow was imported from Norway in crates.

Stan Davies has turned out once or twice for the mighty Tewin Irregulars when in his fifties. In his heyday he was always known as "Hold me fast" Davies because he invariably uttered those three words before going out to bat. It was a rare match indeed in which he was unable to return to the pavilion to finish his scarcely shorter cigarette. Now Dunhill have designed a pipe apparently with Stan in mind; they are celebrating the 125th anniversary of Wisden by designing a cricketer's pipe. It is of saxophone shape, with a flat base so that you can leave it on the pavilion rails when you go out to bat. In fact, the real Alfred Dunhill designed what is described to me as "a special two-way pipe for sportsmen". Apparently "the T-shaped design ensures that no smoke blew into the sportsman's eyes while playing". The new anniversary pipe would be a perfect present for Stan, who once, indeed, scored a run for us. But it costs #250, and even we men of Tewin Irregulars draw the line somewhere.

# Britain's road to nowhere

John Banham, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, warns of the threat to national prosperity unless an immediate start is made on modernizing and upgrading our highways and railway system

Last summer, four cyclists from Team Zoyland set off from the CBI office in Bristol to race to Poole against a 38-tonne road tanker. The cyclists beat the lorry with at least 10 minutes to spare. A stunt of course; but one designed to illustrate an important point. Commerce is being progressively strangled by inadequate road, rail and air communications.

The cost is already enormous, even though hidden in the nation's accounting systems: delays on the M25 alone could well be costing more than £1 billion a year. And the situation can only worsen. An arbitrary planning system ensures that it takes well over a decade to plan and build a major new road, and public sector "shoe-box" accounting prevents infrastructure investment on the scale required.

The Channel Tunnel is moving forward at the rate of 20ft an hour. The road and rail links to exploit this major infrastructure investment need to be under construction now. The French government and business community have already seen the opportunities that the tunnel provides for industrial development in the depressed area of north-east France, and are planning to take maximum advantage of them.

Construction is well advanced on a motorway link to serve the tunnel; a £4 billion programme to increase the country's motorway network by almost 50 per cent by 1995 is under way, including a new Calais-Tours motorway which avoids Paris. A new high-speed rail connection between the tunnel and Paris is also planned, linking with other high-speed routes.

French trains to and from the tunnel will travel at an average speed of 150 miles an hour, and in the tunnel at an average speed of 100 miles an hour. By contrast, between the Kent coast and London as things now stand, the speed will drop to 60 miles an hour, falling to 30 miles an hour on the approaches to the capital.

In short, there is a familiar risk that we will watch industrial development — and jobs — siphoned off through the tunnel into the Pas de Calais, because the French are providing a superior infrastructure, while our planning regime takes its stately course.

This is a matter of great concern, and not just in Kent. Vehicles travelling on transporter trains through the tunnel will fan out across the whole country to and from the great industrial centres of the Midlands, Merseyside, Wales, Yorkshire and Humberside, the North and Scotland. Even the South-west will be directly affected. Falmouth could be a principal entry port for Europe if decent rail links to the Channel Tunnel are put in place. One estimate has suggested that some 40 per cent of the world's sea-

borne traffic passes within 15 miles of Falmouth.

At present, Britain is a long way behind other European countries in the provision of motorways. We have many fewer miles of motorway than Italy or Germany relative to the number of vehicles which use our road system. Many firms find unit costs per mile in the UK much higher than in Europe.

In London, although millions have been spent on improving the North Circular Road, traffic is still travelling at about the same average speed as 50 years ago — 23.6 miles an hour. There are places where things are worse. On that driver's nightmare, the South Circular — a road only in name — traffic is far slower, and in central London traffic congestion is now so bad that many deliveries are averaging eight miles an hour — the same as they did 100 years ago in the days of the horse and cart.

The distance travelled by a lorry can vary dramatically, depending on the type of road. On a single carriageway, a lorry driver can cover only 200 miles in eight hours; on a dual carriageway 280 miles, and on a motorway 360 miles in the same time.

And time costs money, lots of it. In one mile of congested traffic on a six-lane motorway such as the M25, 1,600 vehicles can build up every three minutes, the equivalent of 267 stationary vehicles in each lane. Every day, some three-quarters of the M25 is congested — 98 miles of this 130-mile motorway. Assuming the M25 suffers congestion for at least five hours a day, the cost amounts to some £6 million a day, or more than £1.2 billion in a 200-day working year — and that is just the cost of the vehicle and driver.

The value of the goods — and the loss of service that the delay represents — is perhaps even more serious. More and more businesses are streamlining their operations and switching to "just-in-time" deliveries and manufacturing to keep the amount of money tied up in raw materials, components and stocks of finished goods down to a minimum.

Despite the progress apparent from the Government's 1987 Roads White Paper, there remain worrying gaps and bottlenecks in the motorway network. The M25 is inadequate. After all, it was meant to have three rings inside it. The decision to construct this orbital route around London was made 15 years ago. At the time, business hailed the plan as great news. Since then, traffic growth has made an expansion of its capacity vital, and work on some of the worst stretches is now in progress.

Here are some examples of improvements needed in addition to through-rail links from the North and South-west to the

6 In central London traffic congestion is now so bad that many deliveries average eight miles an hour — the same as 100 years ago in the days of the horse and cart

Channel Tunnel, and motorway links between the main industrial centres and the East and South Coast ports which provide the gateway to Europe, and handle 60 per cent of our exports:

● West Midlands: The M6 is overloaded, and improved routes to the Channel Tunnel are needed, together with better rail links through London, which are now becoming increasingly practicable with the re-opening of the Snow Hill tunnel. The M40 must be three-lane all the way.

● Scotland: A three-lane motorway from Glasgow to Carlisle is desperately needed, as are links to the East Coast ports.

● Northern Ireland: Is crying out for Scottish roads to be improved, particularly in the west, to give firms easier access to British and other markets.

● East Anglia: More dual carriageway work is needed on the A11 London to Norwich road; the A604 Cambridge to Huntingdon road needs improvement as the crucial A1/M1 link is completed. With the development of Stansted Airport, the A120 will need to be

made into a dual carriageway throughout.

● South-west Devon and Cornwall need better links, particularly along the south coast, linking Falmouth with the Channel Tunnel and Dover and Folkestone. Poole needs a direct link to the Bristol area.

● London: New roads are needed in and out of Docklands, where there are fears that the rapid development will lead to hopeless overcrowding.

The more air traffic is concentrated in the South-east, the greater the pressure on the already overloaded road system. It is true that this will be eased to

some extent by the proposed British Airports Authority-British Rail link between Paddington and Heathrow. But the single European market will generate even more flights to and from Continental airports.

The need for urgent improvements in the air traffic control system in the South-east is highlighted by the number of air miles that are being reported. Improvements are being put in hand, but whether they will come into effect quickly enough to cope with the likely increase in flights in the next few years is another matter. It would seem sensible to encourage greater use of regional airports such as Birmingham, Newcastle and Manchester to relieve the strain.

As the current debate over housing development in the South-east shows, short termism is not confined to the City of London. Business faces the prospect of rocketing employment costs in the South-east — fuelled by rapidly rising house prices — and inadequate links between the major industrial centres and the richest market in the United Kingdom. Indeed, once the tunnel is completed, it could well be easier for a textile supplier in Lille to deliver to a south London store than for one in Bradford to do so.

So what can be done? First, a critical review of the present planning regime seems long overdue. Thirteen years to plan and build a motorway is at least eight years too long — as the citizens of Okehampton will attest. At present, protest costs the protester nothing. NIMBY

(Not In My Back Yard) rules. The costs of delay fall on the community; and they are very considerable. For example, the cost of the construction of the Sizewell B reactor increased by more than £100 million in the course of the Layfield inquiry. Perhaps we have something to learn from France, which has managed to construct a network of nuclear power plants capable of delivering electricity at prices 30 per cent below CEBG costs.

Second, the accounting conventions within the public sector need to be reconsidered. Cash accounting has many advantages in terms of control over public expenditure; and the public finances are in good shape as a result. Attempts to save money in the short term can add to costs in the longer term. For example, limiting the M25 to three lanes has proved very costly: it will be much more expensive to add one or two lanes now than would have been the case if they had been included in the original project.

In Eastern Europe, the decision not to build the extra lanes originally might well have been treated as economic sabotage; it is, perhaps, an inevitable by-product of an accounting system that fails to distinguish adequately between revenue and capital spending, because there are no public sector balance sheets.

Third, the organization and funding of major infrastructure projects may need to be changed. Perhaps America's experience in building the interstate highway system holds some useful lessons. Do we, too, need an independent agency funded by taxation on vehicles — through the road fund licence or a fuel surcharge? Maybe desperate remedial requires desperate remedies.

Finally, ways need to be found to attract more private sector finance into the infrastructure. Major schemes are already being financed by private capital, the £4.8 billion Channel Tunnel being the obvious example. Other projects under discussion include a £6 billion Severn Barrage, which would generate about 5 per cent of the nation's electricity and provide badly needed additional crossing of the Severn. The privately financed Thames Bridge at Dartford could be a model of things to come. The early privatization of British Rail, with its enormous property portfolio, would certainly help.

Spending on the infrastructure provides good value for money; it lowers business costs, improves competitiveness and creates a showcase for British construction technology.

Quite apart from the Channel Tunnel, changes in the rating system (designed to encourage business to move from the South-east to the North and West) and looming manpower shortages add urgency to the need for action. There is already a shortage of skilled workers in the construction industry, particularly in the South-east. This will worsen as the number of school leavers drops over the next five years, in many places by a third, and so we must increase training to fill the gap.

Radical action to invest in the infrastructure is needed now if the momentum of Britain's economic recovery is to be maintained. 1992 will be too late. We cannot afford to see Team Zoyland widening their winning margin year by year.

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Commentary • MICHAEL KINSLEY

## Panama paranoia

Washington Everyone here is using the same word to describe Washington's exercise in late imperial slapstick: "fiasco". See, among others, "The Panama Fiasco" (Washington Post), "The Noriega Fiasco" (New York Times) and "Anatomy of a Fiasco" (Newsweek).

Fiasco it surely is. Four months after the Greatest Nation on Earth pointed a finger and ordered the peckmarked petty tyrant to go, he's still there, and acting unbearably smug about it. But how on earth did booting out Noriega become a priority of US foreign policy in the first place? On any list of the world's least attractive heads of government he would not make the top 10. He's not even on the squad of Latin American human rights abusers.

Noriega was running a capitalist economy until the US wrecked it. He has no aggressive designs on neighbouring countries (our chief accusation against the Sandinistas of Nicaragua). He has more than abided by the terms of the Panama Canal Treaty, which gives us a substantial military presence in the middle of his country. Supposedly US troops are there only to defend the canal, but we have used our Canal Zone facilities for far more ambitious military operations, without a peep of protest from the landlord.

On February 4, in fact, the evidence against him has been harder for years than the scanty evidence that led President Reagan to denounce the Sandinistas repeatedly for drug dealing — evidence he used as a justification for the Contra war.

The folly is not limited to the Reagan administration. On television the other night the Assistant Secretary of State, Elliott Abrams, the President's most enthusiastic Central American warrior, was discussing the Panama situation at a press conference on Capitol Hill. He was making vague and cautious references to "preserving all our options" and so on when Senator Chris Dodd stepped up to the microphone to declare that this might even mean sending in the Marines.

This was the same Democratic senator who led the opposition to helping the Contras and is widely regarded by conservatives as the Senate's leading contemptible, lily-livered, blame-America-first pacifist.

Something dizzy is going on when Elliott Abrams is out-hawked by Chris Dodd. The forces that set the American policy agenda are always somewhat mysterious, but the sudden near-unanimous conclusion that the United States cannot tolerate General Noriega for another minute — when we had not merely been tolerating him but, until quite recently, actually using and paying him (through the CIA) — seems like an extreme case of random elements combining in unexpectedly combustible ways.

The formula seems to have included the following elements. First, a Florida prosecutor who

indicted the leader of a foreign country despite the impossibility of ever prosecuting him. Second, a seasonal media relapse into anti-drug hysteria. Third, an assistant secretary of state, Elliott Abrams, looking for a cheap Philippines-style triumph with which to restore the reputation he ruined when caught lying to Congress in the Iran-Contra scandal. Fourth, Vice-President George Bush, who, looking for ways to show his "independence", asserted preposterously that the administration's approach to Noriega was too weak. Finally, a variety of Democrats happy to use any stick to beat the administration.

Mix these elements together, bake in the heat of a presidential election campaign, et voila! Nevertheless, it's a mighty peculiar recipe, and in the end the soufflé seems to have fallen anyway.

The Democrats can't be serious about using American troops. Start a war? With Panama? Please. Among other problems, this would have a catastrophic effect on relations with the other Latin American nations, which are united — Castro's Cuba to Pinochet's Chile — in opposing even the economic war we have been running unsuccessfully to lever Noriega out.

If we really were in the mood for a real bloodshed war, either Cuba or Chile would be a worthwhile target. In fact, the US is not about to start a war against any country more threatening than Grenada. Maybe we should have thought of that before we started bluffing and puffing.

The author is editor of New Republic.

SCIENCE REPORT

## Ozone expedition

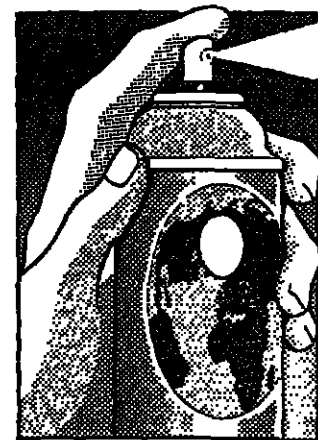
An airborne expedition to the Arctic is being planned for January 1989 to look for a northern ozone hole which may partner that found over the Antarctic.

The expedition, by the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa), follows an international meeting at Boulder, Colorado, last month on the ozone layer in both the Antarctic and Arctic and a report by the Ozone Trends Panel (see Science Report, March 16).

It is three years since Joe Farman and colleagues at the British Antarctic Survey reported in *Nature* that the amount of ozone over Halley Bay in the springtime had decreased by more than 40 per cent between 1977 and 1984. The region of ozone depletion lies within the polar vortex (an isolated air mass that circulates around the pole) and is confined to the lower stratosphere, between about six and 14 miles above the Earth.

Detection of the hole instigated an extensive effort to determine its cause and the implications for the ozone layer worldwide. The Arctic expedition is expected to be on similar lines to the airborne part of the US Antarctic Ozone Project last year. This centred on two aircraft: a DC8 airliner and an ER2, a modified version of the U2 spyplane.

In the Antarctic, the DC8 carried a team of scientists and their instruments on a number of flights into the polar vortex



Paul Bryant

at a height of about seven miles, right at the bottom of the ozone layer. The ER2, carrying instruments in wing-mounted pods, flew into the heart of the ozone hole at heights of about 11 miles. Instruments on the ER2 sampled air in the immediate area and measured ozone concentrations, chlorine monoxide, nitrogen oxides and the composition of cloud particles.

Data from the 1987 Antarctic expedition showed that the ozone hole had become even deeper and that as the ozone concentration began to fall in September, which is springtime in the Antarctic, the atmospheric concentration of chlorine monoxide increased. The implication was that man-made chlorofluorocarbons, the propellants in aerosols, were the culprits.

Chlorofluorocarbons, a chemical manufacturer's dream because of their stability and non-toxicity, do not decompose readily in the lower atmosphere and so eventually reach the stratosphere. At 15 miles and above they are subjected to intense ultraviolet radiation, causing their ultimate breakdown and the release of chlorine.

Normally, the released chlorine reacts with nitrogen oxides and water and becomes locked up as chlorine nitrate and hydrogen chloride. In the Antarctic atmosphere, the reactions that lock up chlorine do not take place.

Results from 1987 supported the view that polar stratospheric clouds play a major role in allowing chlorine to destroy ozone.

Elevated concentrations of the active chlorine compounds implicated in the depletion of Antarctic ozone were detected in the Arctic from January to February this year but no evidence of significant ozone destruction was found. The Arctic polar vortex is warmer and more mobile than its Antarctic counterpart and freezing out of nitric acid and water is less likely to occur.

The expedition next year should allow a thorough comparison of the atmospheric chemistry of the Arctic and Antarctic, and should be an important step in determining whether the destruction of ozone extends beyond the Antarctic hole.

PHILIPPA LLOYD

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## ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

The British people would be ungracious not to take pleasure in the compliments paid by President Reagan to Britain's role in the Western alliance, to the particular significance of the Anglo-American relationship and the important place of Mrs Thatcher personally in future dealings between the West and the Soviet Union. Such generosity of spirit is uncommon between leaders.

Nor is there any doubt that the President's visit to London to brief the Prime Minister on the Moscow summit and his invitation to her to meet his successor in Washington in November are marks of the particular regard that Mr Reagan has for Mrs Thatcher. In consequence, there was a disposition in parts of the British media on the following morning to interpret the invitation as a sign that Mr Reagan wishes Mrs Thatcher to carry his baton into the future and that he particularly hopes she can influence his successor to take it up.

In his Guildhall speech yesterday, Mr Reagan went out of his way to assert that the old special Anglo-American relationship is now stronger than ever. This is probably the reality so far as the two present leaders and administrations are concerned. But it would be a mistake to assume that this necessarily guarantees the future.

It is good that Mrs Thatcher is going to meet Mr Reagan's successor. This will enable the President-designate and the Prime Minister to get to know and understand each other and also, it is to be hoped, to develop an accord. But three things have to be recalled at a time when the agreeable things Mr Reagan has said might give a false view of the future realities.

The first is that, influential though Mrs Thatcher's voice and experience are in the Western alliance, the relative power of leaders depends on the relative power of their nations, and that means that whatever influence Mrs Thatcher can exert in Washington, the outcome rests decisively with the next President and his Administration. Mr Reagan, who instinctively thinks and feels politically as Mrs Thatcher does, can hope that Mrs Thatcher will be able to influence the continuity of policy and attitudes. He cannot, however, bind his successor. If that successor is to be Mr Dukakis, he is still an unknown quantity.

So far as the other European powers are concerned, it is by no means to be taken for granted that they will be delighted to accept that the British Prime Minister should act as

their plenipotentiary with the next American President. They too are an important part of the Western equation and it is not without significance that it should have been announced yesterday, well in advance, that Mrs Thatcher is to pay a working visit to President Mitterrand in July. That realistically symbolizes the other dimension of British relations within the Alliance.

The further unknown quantity is British public opinion. A recent MORI survey revealed that most Britons think of the United States as Britain's best friend (even well above the old Commonwealth countries). But it also observed an increasing tendency for people to think that the Anglo-American relationship had become too close and a tendency also to mistrust the American Government and its President, partly in consequence of US policy in Central America and the Middle East.

There has also been a marked increase in the proportion of British opinion which thinks that the European relationship is the most important to Britain and a corresponding fall in the proportion which thinks that the Anglo-American relationship matters most. It is at least worth recalling that the pressures from public opinion influence political attitudes on both sides of the Atlantic.

These variables illustrate only the dangers of trying to predict the balance of relationships within the Western alliance. The Anglo-American relationship is something which has to be worked at. The present warm and reciprocated regard of Mr Reagan and Mrs Thatcher for each other is a happy chance which has benefited the transatlantic entente.

That the Prime Minister will exert a real influence in the coming years is likely enough and a tribute to her growing stature as a world political figure. That the new President of the United States will draw domestic political benefit if he can form a good relationship with the British Prime Minister is equally likely. Her standing in American public opinion is probably higher than President Reagan's in Britain.

However, to predict that, bearing Mr Reagan's baton, she will be mentor to the next incumbent of the White House is to predict too much. She will rather be the able representative of Britain and of Europe in post-Reagan America. That is a formidable role and a formidable responsibility.

## TO THE NEXT MILLENNIUM

Church leaders from all over the world are gathering in Moscow to share in the celebrations of the millennium of the Orthodox Church in Russia. Tomorrow, the bells will ring out over a capital still bathed in the afterglow of a summit conference which has been proclaimed on both sides as heralding the end of the Cold War, and which may yet contribute to the long process of extending human rights and religious tolerance in the Soviet Union.

At such a time, the Russian Orthodox Church may rightly feel that in celebrating its survival over 10 centuries it can also celebrate the no less remarkable achievement of surviving seven decades of Marxism-Leninism. There have been warm periods and cool periods in the internal Cold War between atheistic materialism and Christian faith. But the fundamental toughness of the Russian character, and the spiritual reserves built up over centuries of profound piety, have proved equal to the ordeal. That is a matter for the greatest rejoicing.

The fire of persecution often anneals religious faith. A comparison between the fortunes of the churches in the West and those in the Soviet system suggests that the tolerance which characterizes liberal secularism can gradually undermine religion at least as effectively as open and systematic hostility. The number of practising believers in the Soviet Union as a proportion of the total population, while difficult to estimate precisely, may well be not far different from that in Western Europe. In depth of spirituality and degree of commitment, religion in Russia may even have the edge.

The Orthodox traditions, those whose origins were Greek rather than Latin, have evolved their own pattern for living with the temporal powers, and it is not one reproduced exactly anywhere in the West. It has some points of similarity with the Church of England, though fewer with the remainder of the Anglican Communion. But neither under the tsars nor under Marxism has the Russian Church felt the same drive towards open political dissent as displayed by, say, the Catholic Church in Poland or all the non-Afrikaans churches in South Africa.

There have always been in the Soviet Union individual Orthodox believers who refused to compromise either with the atheistic State, or with the officially tolerated Orthodox Church which they regarded as tainted. They have suffered and died for their beliefs. Their courage and piety have served to remind the church establishment that there are other duties and other priorities than its own.

The Russian Orthodox Church has tended to seek from its political masters — tsars or commissars — enough freedom to pursue the

glories of its inner spiritual life; the celebration of the holy mysteries, the disciplines of personal holiness, and the pastoral care of the people. Apart from that freedom, it has never greatly desired political leverage. And this spirit of coexistence and separation has sometimes aided its survival in bad times, for it carries with it little purely political threat.

Marxism, and particularly Marx's identification of religion as an instrument of ideological repression, sees the very existence of religious faith as objectionable. But how many true Marxists there still are in the Soviet Union is an interesting question. Could it be that there are fewer than the number of believing Christians?

That this question can even be posed indicates that the prospects for religious faith in Russia may be viewed with more optimism than at any time in the last 70 years. They do not rest entirely upon the fortunes of glasnost, for they have proved they can survive the very opposite. But no Soviet ideologue can seriously believe any longer that religion is about to wither away before the enlightened blast of Marxist realism. Christianity in Russia has survived; therefore, it will survive. And it may very well thrive.

The implications of this prophecy, both for that society and for the world at large, are almost unimaginable. But it would be wrong to suppose that the relaxations hoped for in the Soviet treatment of religious faith will bring an end to all the problems of the Orthodox Church. It could just as well sharpen them.

It may have been sensible to batten down the hatches during the storm; but to leave them shut after calm returns could foster mutiny among the crew. Preoccupied with survival, the Russian Orthodox Church has never had to come to terms with the modern world, with internal dissent, with free-ranging philosophical and theological inquiry, with religiously indifferent secularism, with new insights into human psychology, and with the worldwide tendency for all branches of the Christian faith to draw together, to share and ultimately to unite.

Even in the Orthodox family of churches, the Russians have been difficult for the others to deal with — perhaps, so far, for understandable reasons. But they have a wealth of spiritual riches to contribute to the rest of the Christian world, and any exchange of gifts that may flow from greater participation by Russian Orthodoxy in the ecumenical process will benefit the rest equally as much as the Russian Orthodox Church itself. Christianity elsewhere needs to restore to itself the primacy of prayer and the spiritual life, the power of the numinous and the value of the mystical. Nowhere have these been better known and nourished than in Holy Russia.

"expedient" may sometimes have to relate to matters of principle. On this occasion such is the case. It is hard, therefore, to say the committee has gone too far. And, as the voting figures show, there are substantial numbers in the Synod who would agree with the committee. So a serious confrontation between the General Synod and Parliament is unlikely.

The Clergy Ordination Measure has been controversial throughout. It was first advocated as an ancillary proposal in a Synod report, *Marriage and the Church's Task*. But that report was not accepted by the Synod with, and because of, its principle of "dis-

cretion" in cases of divorce. Yet this measure depends, for its working, on such a principle of "discretion". Is this "expedient"?

There are, of course, many who are fully sympathetic to the tragedies of marriage breakdown; but for a number of reasons they still believe that it is "expedient", both for the Church and the nation, that high marriage standards should be set for Church leaders.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE AUSTIN,  
HUGH CRAIG,  
DAVID HOLLOWAY,  
7 Otterburn Terrace,  
Newcastle upon Tyne,  
Tyne and Wear.

### Clergy and divorce

From Canon George Austin and others

Sir, You say (May 19) that the Ecclesiastical Committee of Parliament is questioning the General Synod's view that remarried divorcees may be ordained as clergy in the Church of England. You ask (leading article, May 20) whether the committee has gone too far in dealing with a matter of principle.

The Enabling Act of 1919 entitles the committee to give its "views as to the expediency" of a proposed measure. But what is

## Impact of poll tax on the elderly

From the Director of Age Concern Sir, The survival intact as a flat-rate charge of the controversial poll tax will be a disappointment to many elderly people.

It has been said that elderly people will generally benefit from the changes, yet figures released by the Department of the Environment in January this year show that 34 per cent of single pensioners and 22 per cent of pensioner couples will actually be worse off. While the recent concession which extended entitlement to a community charge rebate will help some in this group, pensioner couples on weekly incomes as low as £10.40 will still be liable to pay the full average charge of £224.

The Government has said that income support levels include a £1.30 weekly payment as compensation towards the average rates payable. Yet pensioners living in highly rated areas are already finding that they are having to use some of their benefit money, intended to cover basic living expenses, to cover this charge.

We understand that there is to be a "once and for all" adjustment to income support levels in April, 1989, to compensate for 20 per cent of the average community

charge. We are extremely concerned that this will not be updated in 1990, when the community charge is introduced, nor in any subsequent years. If benefit levels are not increased at the same rate as increases in the community charge this can only mean additional hardship for many elderly people on low incomes.

Finally, we believe that the community charge will create further barriers to care in the community. People in residential and nursing homes and long-stay hospitals will be exempt from the charge but those moving in and out of care, or moving into sheltered accommodation will be liable, as will an elderly person being cared for by relatives and friends living under the same roof.

The community charge will be an additional financial burden to elderly people who are being cared for in any setting other than a residential or nursing home or a long-stay hospital.

Yours faithfully,  
SALLY GREENGROSS,  
Director,

Age Concern,  
Bernard Sunley House,  
60 Piccadilly Road,  
Mitcham, Surrey,  
June 2.

## Housing sell-off

From the Director General of the National Home Improvement Council

Sir, The ideas being floated to sell off all council houses (report, May 27; letters, June 1) cannot be considered in isolation. The facts are that far too many houses are still in need of attention to bring them to an acceptable standard, either because they are in serious dis-repair or worse still lack basic amenities. The majority of these provide homes for people on low income.

The Government needs to tackle the problem of how to bring these houses up to an acceptable condition so that they can be an effective part of our housing stock and the nation's assets. This applies whether the dwellings are in the public or private sector, rented or even owner occupied.

Lady Anson (June 1) draws attention to the Association of District Councils' proposals to assist those on supplementary benefit to become home owners. This proposal needs to be widened to include the whole category of low income people of all ages

providing they wish to become owner occupiers. A methodology should be developed to enable those that want to buy houses to do so.

The Government's concentration on public sector tenants is in danger of becoming a fixation that discriminates unfairly against many people, especially the young, who cannot afford to become first-time buyers and yet are not council tenants.

I hope that the ideas which are being leaked regarding the disposal of council property at any price can be tempered by the requirements of all potential home owners. Unless the needs of the total housing requirement are taken into consideration, including the urgent need to stop the rot of deteriorating housing, then the Government's housing policy, based on the right to buy, will be seriously undermined.

Yours sincerely,  
ERNEST CANTLE,  
Director General,  
National Home Improvement Council,  
26 Store Street, WC1,  
June 2.

## University guide

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Salford

Sir, I see from Spectrum (May 31) that we are about to play the University League Table game again. The fascination of the game does not seem to diminish with time, but since the stakes seem to go up each year I think it behoves those, like your anonymous friends on *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, who shout the odds to make it clear how those odds are calculated.

Casual inspection of your list suggests that they have made the elementary error of assuming that the departments described by the University Grants Committee (UGC) being above average, below average or average in research quality in 1986 were of equal size.

It may interest your readers to know that in many universities

this is not so and thus it happens that in this university (ranked 46 out of 50 by you) it is possible for the majority of the students and their teachers to work in departments graded average or above average by the UGC two years ago.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN ASHWORTH,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
University of Salford,  
Greater Manchester,  
June 1.

From the Director of the Universities Information Unit

Sir, In your guide to universities you use the University Grants Committee's above average, average and below average research rating of university departments. Two points need to be made.

1. This is a research not a teaching rating: first degree students need to know about teaching quality to which the rating is no guide.
2. The trouble with averages is that they give no absolute indication of quality. All UK universities judged against all universities elsewhere or even all higher education institutions in the UK would all turn out to be above average. Being below average in an above average system can be very good.

The UGC's classification was needlessly damaging to the national and international reputation of this country's universities.

Yours sincerely,  
AURIOL STEVENS, Director,  
Universities Information Unit,  
29 Tavistock Square, WC1.

## On the moral heights

From Sir Thomas Armstrong

Sir, It is well known that spirits living in another world may transmit messages and even music to persons still more or less alive in this one. Last night, in a dream, I was visited by the Great Bishop Stubbs, who dictated to me the following lines:

Thatcher, in apostolic role  
Unveils the Tory-Christian soul:  
Kincock, in scornful tone, implies  
It's all hypocrisy and lies.  
The British public, bored, and  
With rivals bandying text for text  
Is wondering what will happen  
next.  
And grumbles, as it drains its  
glass,  
That things have reached a pretty  
pass  
When prelates aren't sure what  
And politicians do the preaching.  
Yours sincerely,  
THOMAS ARMSTRONG,  
1 East Street,  
Olney, Buckinghamshire,  
May 27.

## Cambridge ranking

From Professor F. H. Hahn, FBA

Sir, In today's *Times* (Spectrum, June 1) I am quoted as saying that the Cambridge Economics Department is "second rate" and that I would not be unwilling to call it "third rate". I want to make it clear that these remarks were made with the world, and particularly America, included in the ranking.

Moreover, my main point was that our decline was due to the considerable losses of outstanding

people to America which, I noted, could partly be attributed to the Government's hostile and philistine policy vis-à-vis the universities. In any event may I make it clear that had my ranking been confined to this country, Cambridge would have ranked among the best three departments.

Yours sincerely,  
FRANK HAHN,  
University of Cambridge,  
Faculty of Economics and Politics,  
Austin Robinson Building,  
Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge,  
June 1.

## Training of top cricket umpires

From the Chairman of the Association of Cricket Umpires

Sir, The article by Norman Harris (May 20) on the method of appointing umpires to officiate in English first-class cricket was most timely. Mr Harris highlights the fact that such appointees are given no formal training and are not officially required either to attend any training course or to sit any examination; a system which is certainly not followed by any other sport when dealing with the selection of its officials.

Mr Harris also mentions the Test and County Cricket Board's undoubted predilection for former professional cricketers when considering appointments to their panel. Over recent years a number of umpires who were fully qualified by the standards set by the Association of Cricket Umpires, but had never played the game at first-class level, have served on the TCCB panel: currently only two of these have survived the preference

shown by county cricketers for their former colleagues.

However, in recent times a considerable number of new applicants — of whom John Holder is one — have seen for themselves the wisdom of seeking formal training in the intricacies of *The Laws of Cricket* and have turned to our association for assistance in this direction.

There is a growing body of opinion in favour of the creation of an independent panel of umpires to officiate in international cricket. Great care must be exercised in the formation of such a panel. Independence in isolation is just not enough. Selection must be confined to the most highly trained and competent officials available, irrespective of their nationality. To institute such a standard requires a yardstick by which candidates may be measured.

Yours truly,  
DAVID WHILEY, Chairman,  
Association of Cricket Umpires,  
18 Barnfield Mews,  
Chelmsford, Essex,  
May 30.

## Tumbledown film

From Mrs Rosemary Calder-Smith

Sir, As the true-life mother of "Sophie", portrayed in last night's film of *Tumbledown* on BBC 1, I am saddened and disappointed at the exploitation of unquestioned bravery — exploitation solely for the financial benefit of Robert Lawrence himself.

Nothing was re-enacted or mentioned of the unfailing support and encouragement which my daughter gave to him during his first months home from the Falklands and which undoubtedly gave him the will and the determination to live, and to make the amazing recovery he has since made.

The pressures on her were enormous and she spent every possible moment of every day at his bedside. She was portrayed as nothing more than a feeble, sex-kitten, no doubt to extract as much sympathy from the public as possible. I take great exception to this, having seen at first hand the constant support she gave to Robert whilst under a terrible strain in her own life.

Who wants to know whether he "messed" in my daughter's bed? How uncouth and how low can one sink, to go into such details? My daughter was identifiable to her many friends, and why should such intimate moments of her personal life be made so public for the benefit alone of Robert?

I am deeply saddened to now feel this about someone for whom I once had a deep affection. A great-uncle of mine commanded the Scots Guards earlier in this century; he would undoubtedly now be turning in his grave if he were aware of such behaviour, so unbefitting to an officer and a gentleman.

I suggest that the powers that be in future look deeper into the backgrounds of potential officers in the Brigade of Guards, before recruiting. I was brought up in a family to accept praise and honour with modesty and dignity.

Yours sincerely,  
ROSEMARY CALDER-SMITH,  
Oxfordshire,  
June 1.

## Moulders of form

From Mr Denis P. Riordan

Sir, In October, 1969 one of her Majesty's hydrographic survey ships ran aground off Dunvegan, Isle of Skye. We took a Royal Navy diver from Rosyth to the scene in our little Whirlwind helicopter.

As the day progressed the wind got up until it was blowing a gale and we had to retreat to the safety of an old naval property at Aulbea, Loch Ewe at The Minch. With considerable difficulty we shut down and stopped the rotors but the main rotor blades still flapped in the gusting winds and we had urgent need to tether, or anchor, them.

We discovered that the proper "blade tip bags" to do this were not in the helicopter. We explained our predicament to a sprightly (well under 90 years of age) Scottish caretaker, emphasising that we required, not just rope, but something to prevent scoring the blades.

We went away to one of the old brick buildings and returned with three pairs of Victorian canvas "seaman's trousers". They were "bell-bottomed" and one leg fitted snugly over the end of the blade leaving the other dangling ideally to afford connection to the tethering rope.

The trousers were pristine and had never been put to the use for which they were made; the fabric had the quality of a postman's mail bag (in the days when mail was carried). They were probably made in a prison before the era of flight. They had finally come to Government service.

Yours sincerely,  
DENIS P. RIORDAN,  
The Old School House,  
Burgh next Aylsham,  
Norfolk.

## Taking your pick

From Mr Charles Halliday

Sir, Mr Colin Atkinson (May 31) will soon be chasing his "self-picking strawberries" while I shall be keeping an eye open for the notice which exhorts me to "Pick your own B-Currants".

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES HALLIDAY,  
North East Lodge,  
Loretto Junior School,  
Musselburgh, Midlothian,  
May 31.



## ON THIS DAY

JUNE 4 1937

The best man at the Duke of Windsor's marriage, Major E. D. (Frank) Metcalfe, was and ever remained a loyal and devoted friend to the Duke. The Rev R. Anderson Jardine, neither asked for nor was given permission from the ecclesiastical authorities to officiate. He resigned his living soon after.

## DUKE OF WINDSOR

### MARRIAGE IN FRANCE

### CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES

From Our Special Correspondent

MONTS, June 3

The Duke of Windsor was married to-day to Mrs Wallis Warfield at the Château de Candé. At about a quarter to 12 Dr. Mercier, the Mayor of Monts, pronounced the simple words by which under the law of the Republic French citizens are united. This civil ceremony was followed by the marriage ceremony of the Church of England, which was conducted by the Rev. R. Anderson Jardine, vicar of St. Paul's, Darlington. Mr. Herman Rogers gave the bride away, and Major E. D. Metcalfe was best man.

After the ceremonies the Duke and Duchess of Windsor issued two personal messages. The first was as follows:

"The Duchess and I wish to thank all those who have so kindly sent us presents and good wishes on the occasion of our marriage. We shall never forget their friendly messages, which mean so much to us on this day. After the trying times we have been through we now look forward to a happy and useful private life, and to that measure of peace that we hope will be granted us."

In a second message, addressed to the world's Press, the Duke and Duchess expressed their thanks to journalists for the courtesy which had for the most part been shown to them in unprecedented circumstances. Though inaccurate statements and reports seemed to have been unavoidable during months which had been trying for all concerned, there had been evident willingness to contradict them. While fully understanding the difficulties and anxious to meet them when they could, they appealed to the Press of the world to give them that measure of consideration and privacy which they felt was now their due.

### CIVIL CEREMONY

The drawing-room of the Château de Candé, in which the civil marriage was celebrated, is an oak-panelled room on the ground floor with French windows opening on to the terrace. A long oak table, on which were a large bowl of peonies, a copy of the French Civil Code, and the register of the commune of Monts, had been placed across one end of the room. In front of the table stood four armchairs for the Duke, Mrs. Warfield, and the two witnesses (Major Metcalfe and Mr. Hermann Rogers). Behind them were other chairs for Mrs. Merriman (Mrs. Warfield's aunt), the château staff, and the five news agency representatives.

When the Mayor was ready at the table the Duke and Mrs. Warfield, attended by their witnesses, entered the drawing-room. The company took their seats and remained seated while the Mayor read aloud the three relevant articles of the Civil Code, defined the mutual obligations of husband and wife in the 70 well-chosen words of the law, and asked the bridegroom and bride whether they accepted one another as wife and husband. To these questions the Duke and Mrs. Warfield replied with the word "Oui". In the name of the law," said Dr. Mercier, "we declare that his Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor, and Mrs. Wallis Warfield are united by marriage." A speech from the Mayor concluded the civil ceremony.

The company now moved to the music room, also on the ground floor, where the religious service was to be celebrated. . .















June 4-10, 1988

هكذا من الأصل

SATURDAY

A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE  
ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

## SHARP WORDS ALL ROUND

The world wrote to George Bernard Shaw, and he wrote back. The letters of his last 25 years — newly collected — show a puckish genius at work

In the last 25 years of his life (he died in 1950, aged 94) George Bernard Shaw, while continuing to work and to travel extensively, was enjoying the fruits of his considerable fame. His best-known plays had already been written, but opportunities to indulge in some truscible punditry were presented by the correspondence he enjoyed at Avebury, St Lawrence, his Hertfordshire home, with old friends like Nancy Astor, Edward Elgar, Sister Laurence, and with members of the public. He also liked giving off advice by mail at people he had never met.

published here for the first time — cast light on the private life of a man who took an interest, though sometimes deliberately eschewing a point of view, in everything from abortion to braces.

Shaw was a staunch defender of communist Russia, and a highlight of his last years was a visit to Moscow, where he met Stalin.

A believer in dictatorships (albeit intelligent and benevolent ones), he supported first Mussolini, then Hitler, though he finally recognized that the Third Reich had to be crushed. When, in 1943, his wife Charlotte died, he reacted by working even harder, revising his plays, making a television appearance to mark his 90th birthday, and all the while continuing his correspondence, with its idiosyncratic spelling, on every subject under the sun.

## PHYSICS

To Arthur Lynch, December 6, 1932

I would like to know incidentally whether you accept Newton's law of rectilinear motion. My experience as a boy throwing stones at cockroaches on Dalkey Hill conclusively proved that there is no such law, and that nothing on earth will make a body in motion go straight. I proved it in my own person in a fog at Hyde Park before the paths were tailed in. Having set myself in motion at the Marble Arch towards Knightsbridge I found myself quarter of an hour later at the fountain close to the Arch. The hypothesis of gravitation therefore seems to me to be entirely superfluous; and I was naturally impressed to find Einstein coming to the same conclusion by mathematical paths.

## A NEW GLOBE THEATRE

To Frederick C. Owlett, January 22, 1935

I cannot imagine anything more idiotic. Take my own case. My career, in so far as it is connected with any theatre, is connected with the Court Theatre in Sloane Square. It had every drawback that a nineteenth century small theatre could have, and that is saying a good deal. Even after it was reconstructed in bits it

was, from the author's point of view, a damnable place...

What warrant have you for supposing that the Old Globe was any more Shakespearean than the Court is Shavian? He may have loathed it and cursed it at every rehearsal for its inconveniences.

## CATTLE BRANDING

To Marion Peters, October 16, 1934

(Peters had asked how, since Shaw indicated his personal contempt for branding cattle with hot irons, he would place a cabalistic mark on the cow so that it would remain a permanent mark of identification for the lifetime of the animal.) Paint it on them, you idiot. You can put your name on your handkerchief without using a red hot poker, can't you?

## VIVISECTION AND DOCTORS

To Dr J. Kingston Barton, November 10, 1936

Why should I leave my money to be spent on guinea pigs, stolen dogs, torture chambers called laboratories, and all the other expenses of mechanistic surgery, pseudo-medical voodoo, and all the other fruits of the idiotic claim that the pursuit of knowledge is exempt from all moral law. The result is the modern doctor can cure anything, can even correct a dislocation, and tells you — as a bright young



practitioner in South Africa assured me lately — that in a few years all child births will be effected by [Caesarian] section.

Yet the other day, when I asked a brilliant young surgeon (an M.C.) what manual training he had had, he replied "None whatever".

## WIGMORE HALL

To Walter Rummel, pianist, November 24, 1937

(Rummel had invited Shaw to a recital.) How well I, ancient journalist-critic, know those recitals, infested with bearded octogenarians, all deadheads, who haunt the places where they once played or came to hear their pupils play! Outside one imagines a waiting string, not of Rolls-Royces, but of coffins.

You want me to become one of these speculators. I won't. I would not cross the street to hear Liszt play a duet with Schnabel. My presence or absence will not make a shilling of difference. Try all you can to get a broadcast. Make records, records, records. Put money in thy purse. The Wigmore cemetery will only empty it.

## YEATS

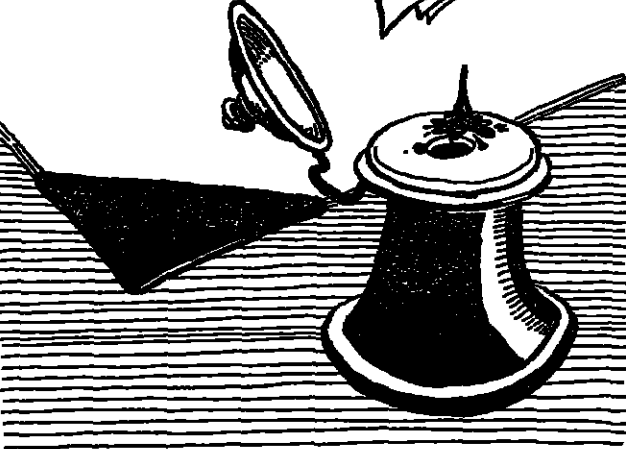
To Stephen Gwynn, August 26, 1940

One of my most vivid memories is of a pitch black night in Chancery Lane (of all places) when into a circle of light under an arc lamp there suddenly stepped, walking towards me, Yeats with his wing of raven black hair swinging across his forehead and Maud Gonne, dazzlingly beautiful in white silk, both of them in evening dress. The pair were quite beyond description. I was invisible in the dark as they passed on; and of course I did not intrude. That was the only time I ever saw her.

## EDUCATION

To Elizabeth Corbett, February 25, 1949

If... you are living from hand to mouth in the best house you can afford, then to stint your expenditure to put your children through the university routine would be senseless snobbery, both for you and for them. The first



## HIS WIFE'S DEATH

To H.G. Wells, September 12, 1943

Charlotte died this morning at 2.30. You saw what she had become when you last visited us: an old woman bowed and crippled, furrowed and wrinkled, and greatly distressed by hallucinations of crowds in the room, evil persons, and

animals. Also by breathlessness, as the osteitis closed on her lungs. She got steadily worse: the prognosis was terrible, ending with double pneumonia. But on Friday evening a miracle began. Her troubles vanished. Her visions ceased. Her furrows and wrinkles smoothed out. Forty years fell off her like a garment. She had thirty hours of happiness and heaven. Even after her last breath she shed another twenty years, and now lies young and incredibly beautiful. I have to go in and look at her and talk affectionately to her. I did not know I could be so moved.

Do not tell a soul until Thursday when all will be over. I could not stand flowers and a crowd at Golders Green.

## BRACES

To Blanche Patch, February 21, 1945

My braces are in the last stage of ruin. Mrs Laden [the house-

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## GRAMMAR

To the Rev H. Cotton-Smith, 1949

(The vicar had protested at Shaw's use of a "double" split infinitive.) Well, why not a double split, or a treble quadruple quintuple centuple split? Nothing wrong with splits as such, is there? ... what is grammar? Usage. Whose usage? The usage of the best masters of the language. I am one of the ten best now living: Salmon, Mahaffy, Dowden etc [lecturers cited by Cotton-Smith] are not in the same street with ME. What I write goes. Q.E.D.

## STALIN

To H.G. Wells, April 15, 1941

I rate him higher than you do. He was equal to two very big opportunities of going wrong. The first was Socialism in a single country versus Trotsky's world revolution. The second was collective farming versus the moujik. His choice and the success with which he carried it out rank him as the greatest living statesman. Collective farming is the only chance for our agriculture... He made a favorable impression on me when I met him in 1931. The attentive silence with which he listened to us... and the good humor with which he laughed at us (for he did laugh at us) could not have been improved on in point of pleasant manners and grasping of the situation...

## BOMBING

To an unidentified correspondent, February 5, 1938

(The civilian bombing referred to was in Spain.) The notion that the killing of civilians, women & children is worse than the killing of soldiers can be held only by horrified people who have not thought out the subject. The object of war is to vanquish the enemy; and its method is to kill as many of them as possible. The civilian is the enemy just as much as the soldier. Such an immunity perpetuates war as an institution and prolongs its campaigns. Its abandonment is a great step towards the abolition of war as a glorious institution.

## THE BLITZ

To Gilbert Murray, October 23, 1940

We are here in a village where there are no shelters, no fire brigade, no guns, nothing warlike except a searchlight, and a little siren which explodes every ten minutes or so. As the raiders are highly scientific, and fly blindly by their instruments, they begin every night by bombing us in the firm conviction that they are making direct hits on Churchill's hat when as a

keeper] tried to buy me a pair, but was told that I must get a permit or else be satisfied with utility braces, which she considers unworthy of my dignity. Last time I bought any I bought three pairs. So will you look through my wardrobe and see if there are any left. They may be in one of the small drawers on the left side of my big looking glass. If there are none I am afraid you must buy me a utility pair; for the utility of braces is extreme. Without them my dignity would disappear altogether.

## WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

To Lady Pethick-Lawrence, October 29, 1946

What is needed is a constitutional amendment making the electoral unit, not a man OR a woman, but a man AND a woman. No vote for a man to be valid until coupled with a vote for a woman. I call this The Coupled Vote. What do you think of it?

## DRINKING

To J.W. Robertson Scott, January 8, 1947

I have found by experiment on myself that a single glass of wine reduces, not my self-control, but, as you also have noted, my selfcriticism to such an extent that when writing drunk I let ten sentences pass as final where when sober I should have let only two. I find this out when the proofs come to be corrected. I conclude that in all artistic work, only a teetotaler can produce the best work of which he is capable...

But very few workers ever do their best. Their second or third best is good enough; and they are happier when they are self-satisfied with it.

## THE JEWS

To Beatrice Webb, February 6, 1938

I think we ought to tackle the Jewish question by admitting the right of States to make eugenic experiments by weeding out any strains that they think undesirable, but insisting that they should do it as humanely as they can afford to, and not shock civilization by such misdemeanours as the expulsion and robbery of Einstein.

matter of fact they are missing mine by a mile or two and shaking the house...

The village people all call the war senseless; but as they are as helpless as you and I there is nothing for it but fatalism, which the wireless calls our heroism, and a strong objection to allow Hitler to control our destinies. The childishness of the politicians is appalling...

It is not for the belligerents to declare their aims, which are necessarily selfish. It is for the intellectual elite to demand in the name of civilization why they are disturbing the peace of the world, and what they hope to gain by the senseless and horrible bombing match which they are at present carrying on

## TACTICS

To Winston Churchill, June, 1940

Dear Prime Minister Why not declare war on France and capture her fleet (which would gladly strike its colors to us) before A.H. recovers his breath?

Surely that is the logic to the situation?

tactically  
G. Bernard Shaw

## HITLER

To Nancy Astor, October 1942

I have been reading Hitler's Mein Kampf really attentively instead of dipping into it. He is the greatest living Tory, and a wonderful preacher of everything that is right and best in Toryism. Your Party should capture him and keep him as a teacher and leader whilst checkmating his phobias. On the need for religion, on the sham democracy of votes for everybody, on unemployment and casual labour, he is superb... We must lick his rabble of Rosenberg's and ruffians; but we really must hang him...

Where he has failed is in not making the occupied countries the better for his coming, as Julius Caesar managed to do in Spain. To put it another way, he has failed as a Messiah. And so he will be a failure. But then most of the Messiahs have been failures, though they had their points all the same.

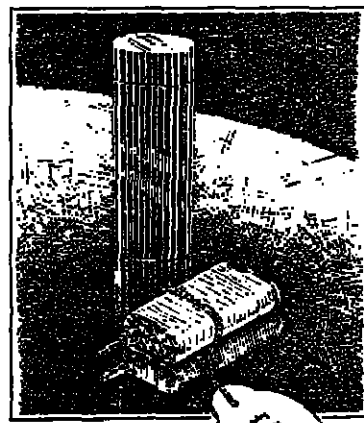
## BELSEN

To C.H. Norman, September 24, 1945

Belsen was obviously produced by the incompetence and breakdown of the military command. The concentration camps are always left to the refuse of officers' messes, for whom the job of feeding and sanitizing the deluge of prisoners is too much. The result is always the same more or less.

● Bernard Shaw, Collected Letters 1926-1950, edited by Dan H. Laurence, published this week by Max Reinhardt, £30

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## TRAVEL 2

## Land of saunas and Sibelius

Approaching Helsinki from the west was a directional error on my part. Winging in from London town, you exchange one sweet liberty for another, arriving from the east, from Leningrad, you would trade in the bleak purities of Communism for an emotional geography so palpably festive you'd feel you could carry it with you, gift-wrapped.

In Leningrad, for example, you see few advertisements let alone advertisements for saunas. You would never look into shop windows dedicated exclusively to a sauna sub-culture: clogs, robes, guest-books, birch twigs, après sauna.

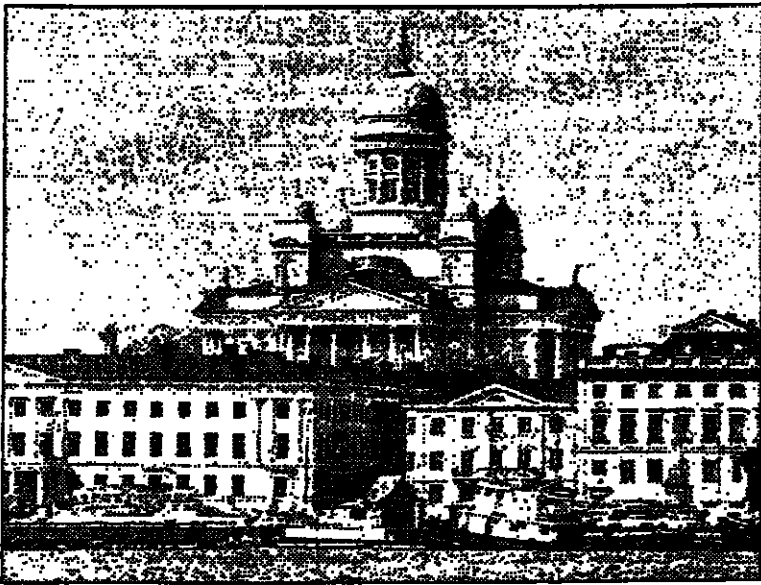
It also charms me that Mr and Mrs Syrjälahti, the little Syrjälahtis and their guests should frolic so uninhibitedly in their scorching wooden cupboards for, at heart, Finns are rather serious, introspective. They are products not so much of genetics as of climate and, to be perfectly honest, the climate is pretty horrible.

When I arrived in mid-April the sea was still frozen to such a depth that you could probably have walked to Leningrad; temperatures were sub-zero, it snowed daily. Citizens wore a waxen complexion of too-long indoors. But the sun was dazzling metallic blue and the air so fresh you could tell that it was flown in daily from Lapland. It was also weirdly wonderfully quiet.

Helsinki is small, its place names unpronounceable, its architecture angular. It is small enough to rely on footwork, but just try wrapping your tongue round *Elsinvaara*, *Diurgårdsviken* or picking out a building which is not composed mainly of disciplined unfrivolous planes. (All right, I'll grant you Engel's Lutheran Cathedral, Saarinen's grandiloquent Taj Mahal of a railway station and Temppeliaukio Church, if you allow me more or less everything else, including Finlandia Hall.)

What I admired instantly and unreservedly was that Helsinki knows precisely which side its smorgasbord is buttered; it abjures clichés like "laid back" and "swinging", coming to terms with itself, not straining to be

Michael Watkins finds the streets of Helsinki accessible, but their names unpronounceable



Magnificence: Helsinki cathedral, one of the city's few frivolous buildings

anything it is not. I am not claiming that its inhabitants are saints, merely that their attitude is stoic more than fanciful. Punctual too. The 15.27 train to Espoo Esbo departs on the dot, as does the 13.10 to Leningrad; being late for an appointment is an indictable offence, as indeed is littering and admitting that you can take or leave the music of Sibelius.

The Finns struck me as a pragmatic tribe, preoccupied with income tax, family planning, sex equality and the folly of crossing the street on a red light. I saw no one turn a cartwheel for the sheer hell of it. I was exposed to few smiles. In conversation they favoured monosyllabism uttered with their mouths shut — presumably to exclude chill winds from the Urals.

They like things to be cut and dried: while the rest of humanity searches for a word to describe unmarried couples, the Finns have come up with *avopari*. Intensely patriotic, not in the least

covetous, there is nonetheless a tacit acceptance that it would be to the general interest if the entire country were towed to a more temperate Mediterranean location.

Above all, they are trusting. In the interests of research I tried a variety of public transport: tram, the spanking new metro, even taking an ice-cutting ferry to Suomenlinna, the island fortress. But on no occasion could I persuade anyone to issue a ticket or accept my marks. Thus did I explore Helsinki free of charge, debating with myself whether this was an unimagined facet of a welfare state or another indictable offence which may still catch up with me.

Involuntarily, I was drawn time and again to Senate Square for, if much of the city is anchored to weighty common sense, this vast and eloquent piazza seems almost fair, poised for flight. A similar mood clings to the

harbour market, Kauppatori, balanced on the edge of unmelting spring ice.

Old women, mummified in layers of rough serge, sold fish, potatoes, ubiquitous birch twigs, fur pelts seemingly straight off the backs of St Bernard dogs. I peered through the windows of Café Snellman at trolleys of cakes of astounding, forbidden richness. At a shop which purports to be the largest bookseller in Europe I checked that paperbacks were the equivalent of £8; while at a liquor store gin was £24 a bottle.

At my hotel, the Torni, I drank vodka flavoured with berries and arctic brambles; repressing a sentimental tear or two, I supped early off reindeer and snow-grouse. After which, because it was one of those rare Sibelius-less evenings, I treated myself to a performance of the Helsinki Philharmonic at Finlandia Hall where, between 19.30 and 21.31 hours, I learnt more about the Finnish ethos than in the rest of my stay.

For, despite an idiosyncratic contribution from the soloists, the Brahms was ecstasically applauded. Elgar's *Enigma Variations* received a cool hand and it occurred to me that, to the modest introspective Finn, it was all too much. The kettle drum, cymbals, the organ, 76 trombones and the swelling strings, were over the top; the pomp and circumstance too flashy. Furthermore, it was unpunctual. James Loughran, the British conductor, lowered his baton an enigmatic 60 seconds behind the advertised schedule.

## TRAVEL NOTES

I flew from Heathrow to Helsinki with Finnair (01-408 1222) in 2 hours 50 minutes. An Apex return costs £190; business class, £500. A double room including buffet breakfast and taxes at the Hotel Torni, Yrjökatu 26, 00100 Helsinki was £91.15. A taxi from the airport to city centre (15 minutes) was £13. Dinner for two including wine at modest to good restaurants £75-£100. Further information from: Finnish Tourist Board, 66 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4RF. (01-839 4048).



Wrapped up warm: a flower seller guards against the cold air, flown in daily from Lapland

## OUT AND ABOUT

Nigel Andrew takes a journey into the 13th Century, at Stokesay Castle in Shropshire

All around Stokesay Castle is Housman and Vaughan Williams country. Rolling wooded hills mark the end of Wenlock Edge and Long Mynd; in the valley, shielded from the road by tall trees, nestles Stokesay.

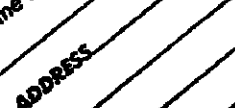
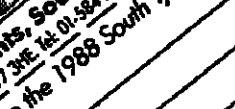
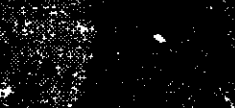
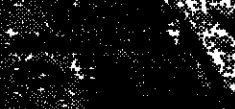
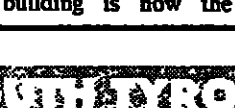
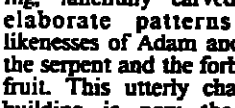
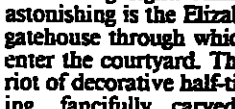
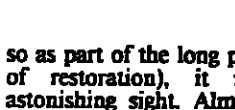
Church, castle, gatehouse and farm make up a picturesque enclave in which time seems to have stopped several centuries ago.

The silence is surprisingly deep so near to the main road, and the place feels quite uncopied. But the church, with its ancient square tower, is still in use. Inside, the atmosphere is powerfully 17th century.

The castle itself escaped significant damage by swiftly surrendering to the Parliamentarians during the Civil War. But Stokesay is not a "proper" castle anyway: it is a fortified manor house, dating from the end of the 13th century. The man who built it, Lawrence of Ludlow was the richest wool-merchant in England in his day and was, you might say, "almost a gentleman".

Stokesay is "almost a castle". It looks like something out of a dream. Even with its South tower encased in scaffolding as it is at present (and will be for 18 months or

LINDSAY WILSON



Stokesay: not quite a castle but a fortified manor house which dates back to the 13th Century. It survived the Civil War undamaged by surrendering

## A drawbridge to the past

so as part of the long process of restoration, it is an astonishing sight. Almost as astonishing is the Elizabethan gatehouse through which you enter the courtyard. This is a riot of decorative half-timbering, fancifully carved into elaborate patterns and likenesses of Adam and Eve, the serpent and the forbidden fruit. This utterly charming building is now the only

inhabited part of Stokesay Castle: it is lived in by the (fortunate) custodians.

The castle looks out across a grassy courtyard with a cottage garden in one corner. In former times, this would have been a huddle of miscellaneous outbuildings, but now the castle stands alone, with its rows of tall gables, its steeply pitched roof, and its two contrasting, asymmetrical towers. The one now under restoration is a great irregular stone polygon, not very high, but very much the conventional castle tower, buttressed and crenellated. The other is altogether quaint, with a timbered upper storey

overhanging what was once the moat (now dry).

Between these contrasting "book-ends" is a classic medieval manor house, with its great hall open to the roof, and its residential solar wing. The hall, lit by those tall, unglazed Gothic windows, is a superb interior, undamaged and unspoiled beneath its massive old roof-timbers.

The rest of the inside is for the most part similarly bare, restored with the utmost tact and with no excesses of "improvement" or "interpretation".

The result is a building that speaks eloquently and authentically for itself.

Only one room is furnished, the extraordinary solar, the upstairs saloon into which the medieval lord and his immediate circle could retire to be private. But this solar is fitted out not in medieval, but in 17th century style. Fine wooden panelling lines the room, carefully fitted round the Gothic windows and fireplace. This little ensemble of extraordinary buildings exerts the kind of spell that makes one reluctant to rejoin the 20th century.

Stokesay Castle, Craven Arms, Shropshire is open daily (except Tuesday) 10am-6pm throughout the summer. Admission £1, children 50p.

## OUTINGS

COVENT GARDEN DANCE FESTIVAL: Dancing on stage and in the street. The Piazza, Covent Garden, London WC2. (Further information 01-240 5451). Today, tomorrow 11am-8pm. Free.

KENILWORTH BIRDS OF PREY: For this and the following two weekends falconry displays by members of the Heart of England Falconry Association, weather permitting. Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire. (Further information 0928 52078). Today, tomorrow, displays from 2pm-6pm. Adult £1, child 50p.

NO COWARD SOUL IS MINE: To celebrate the diamond jubilee of the Bronze Age, an evocation of the Bronze Age with extracts from their own writings. Haworth Church, Haworth, West Yorkshire. Tickets bookable on (0274 752000). Tomorrow, 8pm. Adult £2.50, concessions £2.50.

CELEBRATION OF YORKSHIRE ABBEYS: Focuses this weekend on Salley Abbey, Lancashire.

(further information 0200 41544). Today, tomorrow 2.30pm-5.30pm, adult £2, child £1.

NATIONAL GARDENS SCHEME OPEN DAY: Five-acre Cotswold garden adjacent to churchyard and minster ruin (also open), created since 1874 by Jill Parker, author of *The Forest of Pleasures* and wife of Sir Peter Parker. Manor Farm, Old Minister Lovell, Near Burford, Oxfordshire. Tomorrow 2pm-6pm. Adult 80p, accompanied child free.

THE PLANTAGNETS AT BEAUMARIS: Combat demonstrations, medieval dancing, archery and falconry. Beaumaris Castle, North Wales. Today, tomorrow from 1pm.

SPINNING AND STAINING AT CAERNARFON: Expert spinner Joyce Jones works on a rare and ancient spinning wheel, one of only four of its kind, while Eddy Widderspoon Jones demonstrates the artistry and precision of stained glass window making. Caernarfon Castle, North Wales. Today, tomorrow

Judy Froshaug

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## DRINK

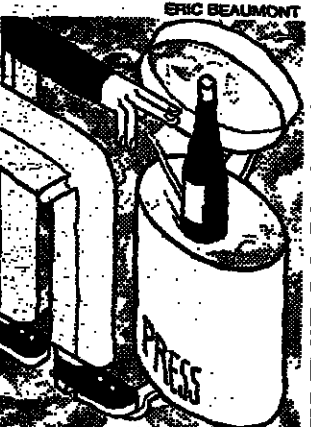
### Teutonic tonics

German wines have had a bettering of late. True, fine estate wines still have their admirers, but the reputation of the country's more commercially minded producers could not be worse. However, the Germans have at last woken to clean up their act. At least, a reduction in the current pernicious and extraordinarily high German wine yields is apparently on the way and should take effect with the 1989 harvest.

The UK is Germany's largest foreign market: we swallow more than half her exported wine, a good third of all the still and sparkling wine drunk in the UK.

I had almost given up hope of ever finding anything worth drinking at the cheap end of the German wine market, but Littlewoods has persuaded me this is possible: its own-label 97 Riesporter Michelberg, one of the most overworked German wine names, is a good buy priced at just £2.39 for a 70cl bottle. Spend £1 more at Littlewoods and you can buy the same shipper's '83 St Johanner Abtei Amleise, a sweet quality wine.

Of all the French wine-producing regions, Beaujolais has, from time to time, re-



ceived as had a press as its German competitors. The 1987 Beaujolais vintage initially received a mixed reception in the UK, which was a surprise to me as I found these wines delicious. Tasting these wines almost a year later it is clear that the 1987 Beaujolais vintage has been a great success.

First-class Beaujolais from one of the leading crus, or villages, is now almost twice the price of the cheapest supermarket Beaujolais but there is a world of difference between the two. L'eventail de Vigoroux Producers is a quality-conscious group of 45 Beaujolais growers who make their wine in their own cellars but send it to the Eventail headquarters for bottling.

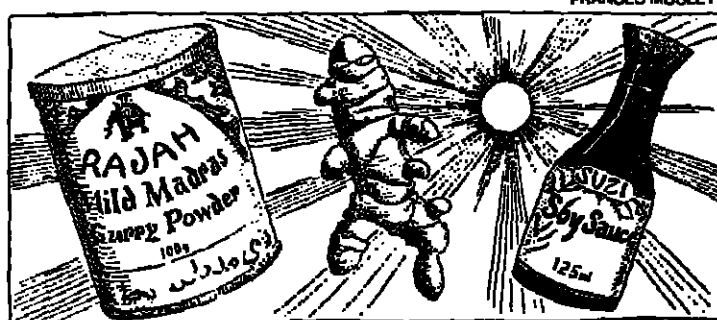
This combination of supported independence produces some spectacularly good wine, and the star of the Eventail 1987 tasting was Alain Passet's '87 Chiroubles Domaine de la Grosse Pierre. I loved this wine's wonderful fresh velvety Gamay fruit which, slightly chilled, would be a perfect red wine for a warm June day (Haynes, Hanson & Clarke, 7 Lettice Street, London SW6, £4.69 by the case, £5.28 by the bottle).

Jane MacQuitty

## EATING OUT

# Opening gastronomic relations with Thailand

French chefs have begun to experiment with the spices of the Orient, reports Jonathan Meades



FRANCES MOSLEY

have a much better dish, the real thing, at a quarter of the price in an "ethnic" joint.

It is, I think, some measure of the success of a newish restaurant called Zazou that it goes in for a judicious orientalism without provoking such reactions. This is a large-scale operation and not much like any other place I can think of. The ground floor is some sort of cocktail bar with the usual menu of silly coloured drinks facetiously annotated. Otherwise this part of

the place is unexceptionable — all Lloyd Loom chairs and palms and photos of the Raj (which, admittedly, hardly accord with the proclaimed French colonial ambience). There is a mezzanine above this bar and also a white grand piano which has, presumably, been reached by means of a ladder. The restaurant is beneath all this in the basement. You go down a

flight of stairs whose walls are hung with piscine prints, then over a glass floor under which fish might have been expected to swim — but no, the opportunity was missed.

As basements go it is reasonably light and it is certainly elegant. There are hefty 1920s classical lamp brackets which might have come from the old Lloyd's of London building; there is a pol-

ished wooden floor and handsome modernistic chairs which are also comfortable; there are architectural prints and pseudo-Gauguin on the walls.

The cooking is unfailingly impressive. Warm oysters with curry sauce sounds truly dreadful when you consider the French tendency to use uncooked curry powder as a flavouring. The dish is, however, a good one: the spice is used to flavour a sort of vinaigrette made with first-rate olive oil. The same oil is splashed liberally and straight from the bottle (J Leblanc) over mixed grilled fish. Steamed salmon is sauced with soy, ginger and olive oil: the conjunction of these flavours is actually not particularly oriental.

This cooking, one begins to see, is quintessentially that of the Midi with a slight eastern accent. The vegetables are straightforwardly

meridional with no accent: pommes dauphinois and another gratin, this one of courgettes and tomatoes. There is a consistent emphasis on fresh flavours.

The cheese which followed this excellent meal was something of a surprise, a very pleasant surprise: it is all English, indeed the selection is perhaps the largest one of our native cheeses to be found in a London restaurant — goat cheese, cow cheese, ewe cheese from all the corners of these isles. For a French restaurant to serve nothing but English cheeses is perhaps the greatest compliment which can be paid to the farms who make the stuff. With a bottle of house champagne and two glasses of port, the bill for two was about £74.

Zazou, 74 Charlotte Street, W1 (01-436 5133), noon-2.30pm and 7-11.30pm, Mon to Fri; 7-11.30pm Sat. Closed Sat lunch and Sunday.

## THE TIMES COOK

# The stuff of dreams

DIANA LEADBETTER



Stuffing is a very simple way of making expensive or unusual ingredients go further, says Frances Bissell

One way to make expensive or unusual ingredients go further is to stuff them: instead of giving people two quails each, stuff them, and one each is quite enough. You can use a standard mixture, but it is much more fun to make your own. Brown bread crumbs, cream cheese, nuts and herbs are a versatile combination. For quails, squabs, poussins or even bigger birds I particularly like a mixture of breadcrumbs, black pudding cut into small chunks, chopped ham or bacon, herbs, chopped prunes or other dried fruit, and stock or wine to moisten it.

Certain types of fish are also suitable, particularly fillets taken from flat fish. I rarely buy Dover sole as it is usually very expensive, but recently I found very large ones in our local fishmonger for £2.90 a pound (the medium size ones were £5.50). A large one weighing more than a pound was filleted and stuffed and made the fish course of a fairly elaborate meal for four people.

The pasta recipe makes a very colourful and appetising starter; it can also be served cold as a delicious pasta salad. Gooseberries should just about be available now, and that coincides very happily with the appearance of elderflowers which provides an exquisite muscat flavour when the two are cooked together.

**Fusilli tricolore**  
(Serves 4 as a starter, 2 as a main course)  
4 tablespoons extra virgin olive oil  
½ lb/170 g fine haricot beans, shelled broad beans or fresh peas  
½ lb/170 g white button mushrooms  
4 ripe but firm tomatoes  
2 cloves garlic, crushed  
¼ pint/70 ml vegetable or chicken stock

14 oz/400g mixed green, white and orange fusilli  
chopped fresh herbs

First make the vegetable sauce. Heat the olive oil in a heavy based saucepan or frying pan. Top and tail the haricot beans then snap them in three or four places, depending on length. Wipe and quarter or slice the mushrooms. Peel, de-seed and cut the tomato into strips about ¼ in/0.5 cm wide. Stir the beans or peas in the hot oil, and cook for 3 or 4 minutes, add the mushrooms and tomatoes then cook for 2 more minutes. Stir in the crushed garlic and the stock. Allow to bubble quite fiercely so that the stock and oil emulsifies and thickens. Meanwhile cook the fusilli in plenty of lightly salted water according to the

directions, usually a minute or so for fresh pasta and 8 to 10 minutes for dried. Drain the fusilli, sprinkle on a few drops more oil and stir in the vegetables. Serve in heated shallow soup plates, and sprinkle with fresh herbs. If you cannot use fusilli, use another chunky pasta that will hold a sauce well.

**Fillets of sole with mushroom stuffing**  
(Serves 4 as a starter, 2 as a main course)  
Lemon sole or plaice or 1 Dover sole, weighing about 1½ lb/570 g  
2 shallots or 1 small onion  
6 oz/170 g button mushrooms  
1 clove garlic  
1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley

**seasoning**  
freshly grated nutmeg  
¼ pint/140 ml fish stock or good white wine

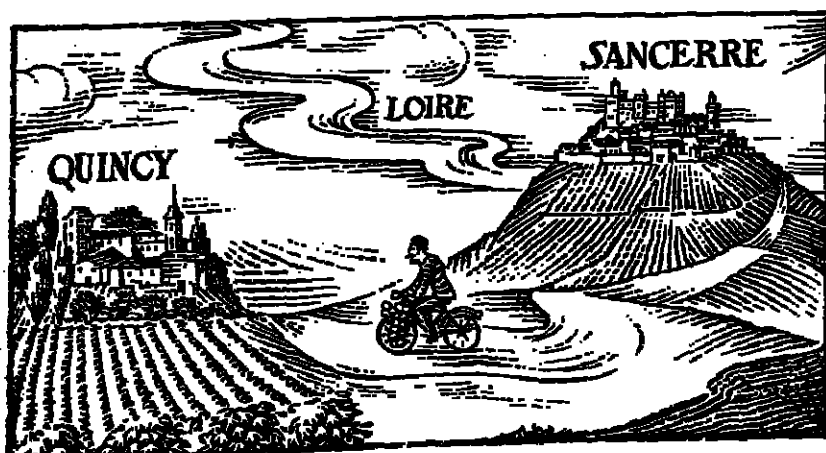
Fillet the fish (or have your fishmonger do it for you). Use the debris to make the fish stock for the recipe. Season the fish fillets lightly and set aside in a cool place. With a chopper or a food processor, chop the mushrooms, shallots (or onion) and garlic until very fine without making a purée of them. Cook the vegetables, moistened with a little stock if necessary to stop them sticking, preferably in a non-stick frying pan. When cooked, allow to cool slightly. Stir in the parsley and season to taste. Take each of the four skinned fillets in turn, smooth side up, and place a quarter of the

mushroom mixture on half the fillet and fold over the other half. Place carefully in the dish. Continue with the other three fillets. Cover the dish with foil and bake in a pre-heated oven, gas mark 7, 220°C/425°F for 8 minutes. Meanwhile, reduce the stock or wine until syrupy, to about 3 to 4 tablespoons. Remove the fish from the oven, carefully draining the cooking juices into the reduced sauce and not letting the mushroom filling escape. Season the sauce, straining it over each of the fish fillets, grate a little fresh nutmeg on top, and put under a very hot grill for just long enough for the glaze to brown a little. Serve while hot.

**Gooseberry and elderflower compote**  
(Serves 4)  
1½ lbs/680g gooseberries  
3 oz/85g sugar or to taste  
4 heads of elderflowers  
4 tablespoons whipped cream, thick yogurt or custard (optional)

Top, tail and rinse the gooseberries. Put them in a heavy saucepan with the sugar and three or four tablespoons of cold water. Wash the elderflowers, and reserve one head for decoration. Tie the other three together with thread, and place them with the gooseberries. Cook gently until the fruit is soft. Taste from time to time — the elderflowers have quite a pronounced flavour so you may want to remove them before you have finished cooking the fruit. You also may need to add more sugar if the fruit was very tart to begin with. Allow the fruit compote to cool. Pour into glass bowls and chill until required. Before serving you could spoon the cream or yogurt into the fruit and stir it through with a knife or metal spoon to "marble" the mixture. Decorate with sprigs of elderflowers.

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## THE ARTS

## Ray in finer focus

The French film director François Truffaut who, even with his hearing aid, was more deaf to the world than blind to it, surprisingly walked out of a showing of Satyajit Ray's first film, *Pather Panchajali*, which was such a success at the 1956 Cannes festival, because he found its exquisitely wrought visual detail too wearisome. Viewers of last night's profile for *Omnibus* (BBC1) of this great Indian direc-

## TELEVISION

tor could not but be thankful, however, for his mastery of detail. Too often film clips in such profiles are a poor reflection of the director's work which needs to be seen at length to appreciate its rhythms, and sometimes the clips are merely comic support for laboured anecdotes.

Of course, we were given only a tiny proportion of Ray's large body of work and nothing, for example, of the hypnotic interplay of visual and musical rhythms in *The Music Room*. But, like fragments of beautifully detailed pottery, the extracts, which included parts of the marvellous long, silent opening of *Charulata*, were so rich with delicate working that they were fascinating in themselves. Particularly powerful was the scene from *Deliverance*, a film made for television, which showed in close up the contortions of a Brahmin as he tried to move a dead untouchable without making direct physical contact with his body. He gingerly lassoed a foot and dragged the man off his land.

Ray himself spoke in an English redolent with an old-fashioned civilized urbane dignity which seems now to come more easily to non-British members of the former Empire. His modesty belied his many roles as a film maker (often cameraman, even prop-buyer): "Since I know a little bit of music why not do it myself?" he said of his film-music composing.

We were also given clips of the first of a new series, *Artists on Film* (BBC2), which raids the BBC's archives for famous faces. This week there were "three Victorians, three greats", Augustus John, Henry Moore and L S Lowry. Some of the excerpts were frustratingly short but Malcolm Muggeridge, looking surprisingly like a benign Lee Marvin, managed to ask Augustus John (who looked exactly like Augustus John) whether he had always wanted to be a painter (for a brief snide moment he wanted to be a soldier) three times in five minutes. Each artist finds his own way to his art. Lowry, we were told, only became one because he missed a train, and thought it would be nice to paint the street he was walking down. Ray's first film was only made because of the financial support of the Bengal Road Company who, encouraged by "the road" (in Bengali at least) in the title, thought that it would be a useful advertisement for their product.

Andrew Hislop

## Pilgrim from Atlanta says his final Amen

As Robert Shaw appears for the last time as principal conductor with the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra, Richard Morrison talks to him about his musical mission

The most significant thing about the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra and Chorus is not that they constitute the largest American ensemble ever to visit Europe, though the logistical feat of shifting 340 people around 2,000 hotel rooms in five countries is not to be slighted. Nor is it the whirlwind nature of their tour: six concerts in six cities in six days, a quick way to spend a million dollars (much of it coming from the Coca-Cola Company, for Atlanta is where "the real thing" was first brewed). Nor the fact that the tour's finale at the Festival Hall tonight is Robert Shaw's last evening as principal conductor.

What is really important is the "and Chorus" bit. For Shaw has been the undisputed guru of the American choral scene for half a century. And membership of the Atlanta Chorus attracts, as all Shaw's choruses have done, other choral directors from hundreds of miles around, anxious to learn the secrets from the master.

Shaw thought he was going to be a priest. The anguished fervour of his chorus rehearsals (and his famous soul-baring letters to his singers) does suggest the visionary intensity of a Southern preacher. But in the late 1930s Fred Waring spotted the talent of a charismatic college-choir conductor, and lured him to help coach the Pennsylvanians — then the hottest vocal sound on the airwaves.

Lack of conventional musical training notwithstanding, Shaw was soon involved with more adventurous projects. He founded his Collegiate Chorus in the early 1940s, and the impact this group

had on choral standards and repertoire was overwhelming. Soon he was training choruses for Toscanini, Szell, Walter, and Stokowski. He undertook epic coast-to-coast tours with his professional Robert Shaw Chorale — giving, for example, 175 performances of the Mozart Requiem in 1952. His small-choir performances of Bach's B Minor Mass and Handel's *Messiah*, done 30 years before scholarship agreed, created a furor.

That missionary zeal still shines through. One noticed it when Shaw talked not about the current tour, but about the one which should have taken place two years ago. The "Libyan reprisals" scared led to its cancellation. "We had planned only a trip to Paris, where we were going to perform the three great French requiems — by Berlioz, Fauré and Durufé — in the churches for which they were intended. That would have been meaningful, a pilgrimage rather than a parade."

Shaw maintains that "the most important thing in the arts is your own back yard". He has lived up to his rhetoric by devoting 21 years to Atlanta, when most principal conductors last less than seven with their orchestra. "Unless artists work their way into the community fabric," he says, "they are not being fully used. In my life

I've seen governments and religious institutions abdicate or violate their social/ethical function. I think that function still remains in a rather pure state in the arts."

He had a chance to press such views when a local peanut-farming friend became President of the United States. Invited by Jimmy Carter to serve on the National Endowment for the Arts, Shaw found the experience slightly disillusioning. "One thing I remember was how much bureaucracy it took to get anything."

His choral-training magic stunned the European maestros who crowded America's podiums in the 1940s. In one famous instance, Toscanini interrupted Shaw's rehearsal of the chorus for Beethoven's Ninth, simply to kiss the young American on both cheeks. Shaw is modest about such episodes. "It has been my experience that when you get many voices in tune and in time, they make an overwhelmingly irresistible sound. It is also possible that the standards of symphonic choral singing in those days were such that almost anything that was a bit right sounded good."

Did he feel exposed when, in the late 1940s, he made the leap from

conducting amateur choruses to professional orchestras? "Of course. But I was incredibly lucky. The first orchestra I ever conducted was the Boston Symphony, in Beethoven's Ninth! And I guess the second was Toscanini's NBC Symphony. You have to be pretty stupid not to learn from people like that."

One thing which, in the early 1970s, soured and threatened to terminate Shaw's relationship with Atlanta, was the conductor's unwavering commitment to 20th century music. The crisis was averted, more through the skilful manipulation of civic pride than through any increased fondness for contemporary music on the part of the Georgians. But Shaw refused to compromise, continuing to dig out the rare or forgotten (he gave the world premiere of Scott Joplin's opera *Freemasonry* in 1972 — a fitting document of black idealism to offer Martin Luther King's city).

He unequivocally describes his commissions — to composers like Britten, Copland, Bernstein, Ives, Milhaud and Bartók — as his proudest achievement.

Perhaps his most extraordinary commission was to Hindemith, for a massive choral setting of Whitman's elegy for Lincoln, *When lilacs last in the dooryard bloom'd*, which Hindemith recast as a threnody for Roosevelt. Recently Shaw recorded it, and the disc won a Grammy. "I'm astonished and gratified that a work like that, which I premiered 40 years ago and which cannot have received 10 performances since, should suddenly win recognition in the late 1980s."



Missionary zeal: Shaw conducting the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra

## From delicacy to the sound of fireworks

## CONCERT

Andrei Gavrilov  
Festival Hall

Enigmatic young pianist that he is, Andrei Gavrilov might be thought the perfect interpreter for the music of the enigmatic young Schumann, but there is a point at which performances by such artists of such vividly expressive music can misfire through their own over-viviveness. That point was reached in this recital, although not, I think, in either *Papillons*, Opus 2, or *Faschingschwank aus Wien*, Opus 26, the works Gavrilov gave in the first half.

There were eccentricities in these pieces, to be sure. Gavrilov's sometimes theatrical rubato, his tendency to over-exaggerate details with a tone that is not always very beautiful, and that painful hardness of sound when he finds

his sheer strength impossible to restrain all threatened in *Papillons* and manifested themselves more brazenly in the outer movements of *Faschingschwank*.

Set against those qualities were his delicacy in the Scherzino of *Faschingschwank*, his (admittedly rather robust) singing tone in the two movements surrounding it, and his sparsely enjoyed nuances in *Papillons*.

On balance, Gavrilov convinced, and afterwards he commendably imposed further restraint on himself with two Schubert Impromptus, orchestrating the middle section of the G Flat Major work with a richness of colour that made it seem almost Straussian.

Back with Schumann, and *Carnaval*, Opus 9, however, and Gavrilov unleashed some destructive fireworks. His timbres were now of the most grotesque hues while his fast tempi often verged on the ridiculous (and were the cause of some smudging of detail).

Stephen Pettitt

## A tale of honey-tongued impotence

## THEATRE

Aristocrats  
Hampstead Theatre

The aristocrats of Brian Friel's title are the family of a Roman Catholic district judge who inhabits a big house overlooking a remote village in Co Donegal.

To the outsider, they must indeed seem socially impressive; and one such outsider is installed in their midst — an American sociologist examining the historical role of such families in the century since Catholic Emancipation.

Rightly is he called Tom Hoffnung, notebook open and jotting down the famous occasions when John McCormack danced with the judge's wife and G K Chesterton collapsed in the fireplace. He is undeterred even when one of the in-laws tells him that the family's influence on political and cultural life has been precisely zero.



Friendly family persuasiveness: Niall Buggy (left) and Sinead Cusack

*Aristocrats* is an exercise in the bedrock Irish genre of honey-tongued impotence. The old judge is on his death-bed attended round the clock by an unmarried daughter; her manic depressive sister, a frustrated concert pianist, is making a despairing marriage. Two other siblings, living defeated lives in London and Germany, return home for this un festive event. Apart from the fact that they stay on for their father's funeral instead of the wedding, nothing happens.

Through no fault of the author's, it is impossible to avoid drawing damaging comparisons with Chekhov (who does make things happen, if only off-stage). Friel's particular skill, though, is to create a semblance of action through the interplay of strategically contrasted voices: the 'power' voice of the old invalid over an intercom, the sardonic voice of the displaced son-in-law, the voices of illusion and alcoholic escape.

By far the most arresting among them is that of the son Casimir, spell-bindingly played by Niall Buggy. At once the most schematic member of the family (tending its legal tradition as a failed solicitor, now working part time in a Hamburg sausage factory), he is also the most alive: overflowing with fantasies of past grandeur.

Then, when Hoffnung punctures one of his celebrity stories, he confesses to a childhood interview with his father — born in Ballybeg he would have been the village idiot; but, born in the big house, "we can absorb you". Here, if anywhere, the title comes into tragicomic focus.

Otherwise, Robin Lefevre's production offers some lacerating moments from Sinead Cusack and Charlotte Cornwell as the alienated daughters; and bracingly aggressive irony from Peter Caffrey. It is a good cast, but their playing tempo has been sacrificed to atmospheric, further doused under cascades of off-stage Chopin.

Irving Wardle

A leap into the Dark  
Elegies for Rambert

Rambert Dance Company is in the embarrassing position this week of starting a season which they have dedicated to the memory of the choreographer Antony Tudor, in the knowledge that their right to present his ballet *Dark Elegies* is contested by the trustees to whom Tudor left all his works.

Tudor created *Dark Elegies* for ballet Rambert in 1937 but left later that year to form his own company. Set to Mahler's "Kindertotenlieder", it is a work of intense tragic feeling, and was frequently given by Rambert until the mid-Seventies. By then the company had adopted new artistic policies and it lapsed from the repertoire.

A revival in 1980 found the dancers no longer experienced in the demands of Tudor's dramatic style. This paper's assessment was that "even a partly successful production of a masterpiece is worth having".

That, however, was not Tudor's attitude. He was a perfectionist who cared only about quality. When the Tudor Estate learned by chance that Rambert Dance Company proposed a further revival, they sent Sally Wilson, a producer approved by Tudor, to watch a rehearsal.

Speaking from New York on behalf of the trustees, their chairman Sally Bliss said that Miss Wilson's report had been

unfavourable but that she had said the dancers were good and would be capable of dancing it according to Tudor's wishes with coaching and rehearsal. The Tudor Estate offered to meet the cost of this but the company refused.

The explanation given by Richard Alston, the present artistic director, is that the version staged by Tudor in America, (of which the Tudor Estate has the only authorized version) was made "for bigger stages and, indeed, a different audience." (That view might be difficult to sustain because of the recent successful production at the Opera Comique in Paris, which does not have a large stage.) Alston claims that to adopt the revisions which Tudor made to the ballet "would be to betray everything that Rambert herself cared for and untuned in the Tudor works." But it is generally recognized that imperfections had crept into the Rambert production over the years. Lawyers for the Tudor Estate declined to comment on a statement by the company, which they had not seen, that the advertised performances at Sadler's Wells, starting on Wednesday, would go ahead but that an attempt to obtain an injunction preventing any further performances was expected after that.

J.P.



Classical pose, exhilarating energy: Peter Schaufuss with Susan Hogard, Jane Howarth and Irina Roncaglia

## Prisoner on the wing

## BALLET

Swansong  
Sadler's Wells

When the curtain goes up on *Swansong*, Christopher Bruce's latest creation for London Festival Ballet, you see Koen Onzia sitting alone on a wooden chair in a space surrounded by shadows. It is clear as much from his haunted eyes and hunched, wary posture as from his faded red T-shirt and torn jeans that this prisoner is held on political grounds.

So it is no surprise when the other two characters, played by Matz Skoog and Kevin Richmond, come on wearing khaki, although without any insignia which could limit the action to a particular place.

But I do not want to give the impression that it is a gloomy work. True, the attitude of the two captors to their prisoner is decidedly unfriendly. They interrogate him (the pater of feet suggesting question and answer); they bully him, make fun of him, torment him; in the end, beat him up and are left looking at the corpse.

Or rather, and this is part of the reason for the ballet's positive impression, they are left looking at the empty chair where the dead body must be imagined, while their victim's spirit escapes at last, in one of several gravely beautiful solos for Onzia which punctuate the ballet.

Bruce uses Onzia's passionate intensity, his sure sense of line and powerful energy in sudden, unprepared jumps, to convey the man's ardent aspirations. The movement also creates images of a swan's curved neck and a trapped bird's attempts to fly, thus giving an added point to the title.

Philip Cambron's electronic accompaniment is intermittent, underlining points rather than creating or sustaining tension. The thrust of the work is carried by Bruce's imaginative production and by the three remarkable performances, above all Onzia's, thrillingly inspired.

The programme also includes Festival Ballet's first performances of Balanchine's *Apollo*. At the choreographer's insistence it is short of its prologue or any setting, but Patricia Neary's staging is admirably lively.

There is to be a different man in the title part at each of four performances this week, and three sets of muses. Judging by the first cast, Neary has encouraged exhilarating energy in the women — on this occasion Susan Hogard, Jane Howarth, and a promising newcomer to solo roles, Irina Roncaglia. Peter Schaufuss's proud arms and upper body are exemplary, though his legs are less nimble than they were.

The strings of Festival Ballet's orchestra, although sounding of only chamber music dimensions, did more justice to Stravinsky's score under Andrew Mogrelia than the full ensemble did for Bizet in Roland Petit's melodramatic *L'Arlesienne*. Also given was Balanchine's *Tchaikovsky Pas de Deux*.

John Percival

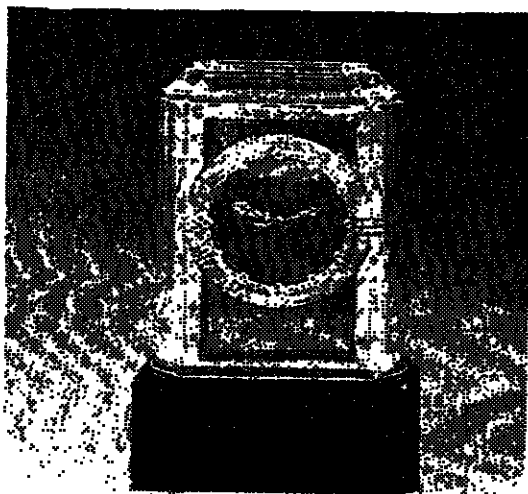
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REVIEW

NEW PAPERBACKS

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published since March.

**FICTION**

*Shogun* by Hilary Mantel (Virago, £3.95). Fine short stories by Canada's acute and poetic observer of the world, universal, turn relations between women and men.

*Fireworks* by Angela Carter (Virago, £2.95). Less naturalistic short stories, flitting with allegory, symbolism and surprises.

*Paul's Secretary* by Jennifer Johnson (Penguin, £3.50). Island in the Twenties, with loyalty, romance and friendship broken by betrayal and the gunman's fight for his dream.

*Crucible* by John McGahern (Faber, £3.95). Short stories from a laconic Irishman with Techno stringency.

*Capote* by Walker Percy (Faber, £3.95). Sexual transgression and changing times and shifting Louisiana mansion in the fiction heartland of the steamy South.

**NON-FICTION**

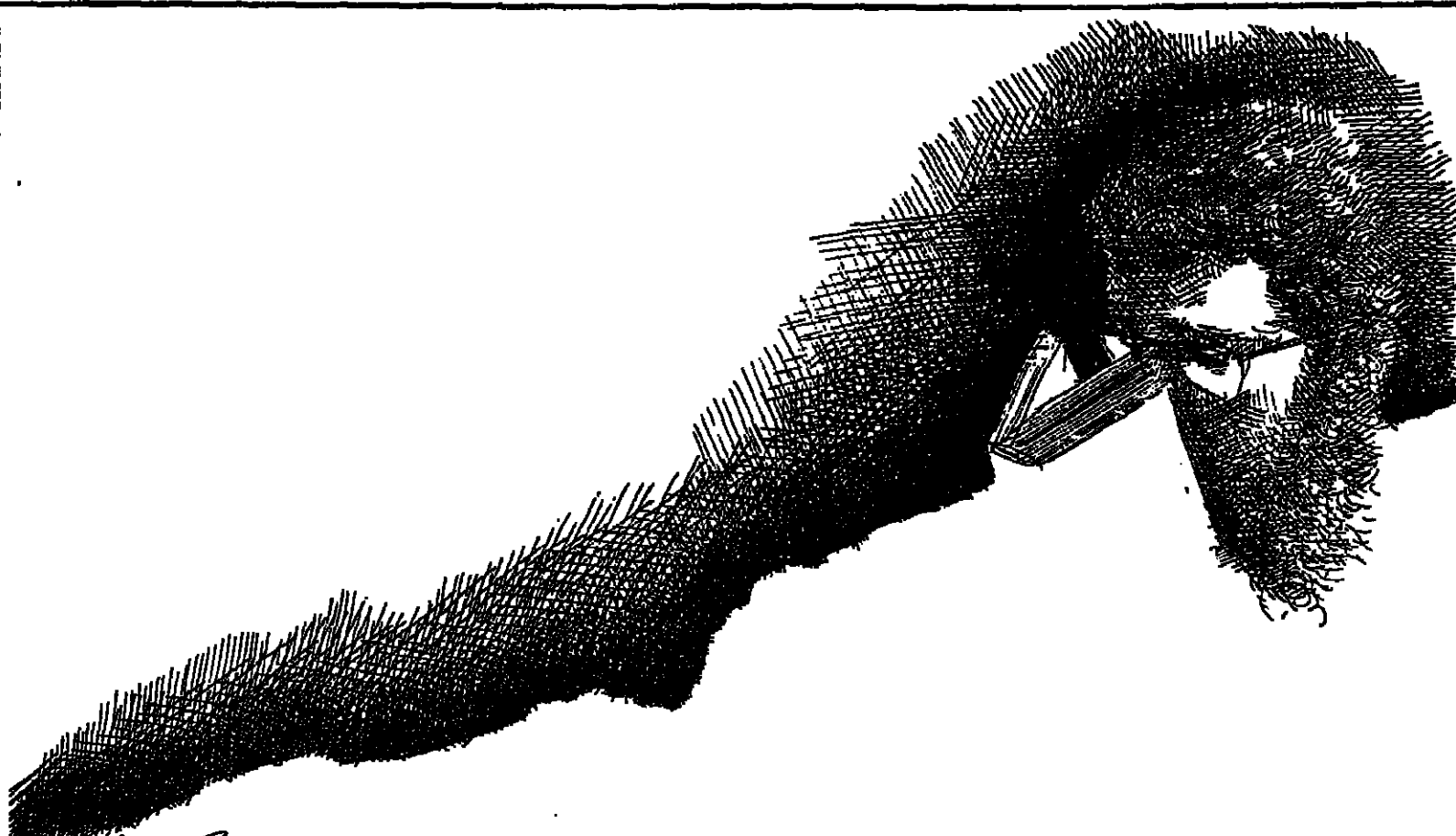
*Journalists at War* by David E. Morrison & Howard Tumber (Penguin, £10.95). Original paperback of the reporting of the Falklands Campaign, handling of the news, the politics and the controversy, and the consequence in the public effect.

*New Prefaces to Shakespeare* by John Wilders (Blackwell, £7.95). 37 stimulating and original prefaces by the literary adviser to the magnificent BBC production of the works between 1978 and 1985.

*Sport in Britain* by Tony Mason (Faber, £4.95). Cultural and sociological history of the British obsession, from bossy politics to drugs, and the media and commercialism to hooliganism.

*The Bunbury Book of Limericks* by the Rev Septimus Bunbury (Futura, £2.50). The chaplain of St Swithun's College. Has a fund of fabulous knowledge. His verses are ribald, picaresque and playful. With odd goings-on in the foliage.

*The Oxford History of Britain* edited by Kenneth O. Morgan (Oxford, £2.95). From the Roman legions to Thatcherism, edited by the admirable *The Oxford Illustrated History of Britain* by 10 choice and master specialists of their periods.



# A few brief words

The Penguin Book of Modern British Short Stories, edited by Malcolm Bradbury (Penguin £4.95); The Oxford Book of Short Stories, chosen by V.S. Pritchett (Oxford £5.95).



Anthologists make solutions out of the puzzles of literature, and publishers make money out of the solutions. The most popular anthologies are generally those that offer the slickest answers, carving up unruly literature into manageable colonies. Malcolm Bradbury's anthology of modern British short stories manages to apply the easiest solutions and still remain the most difficult of puzzles.

Part of the problem is that in this anthology we witness two antagonistic solutions having a duel: the publisher's and the anthologist's. For Penguin, the 34 stories are what they patronisingly call "gems", cheery undemanding read-alouds to justify our trek across the difficult landscape. Above all, say Penguin, these stories

satisfy Samuel Butler's "pleasure principle". Butler, for those who have not had the pleasure, once announced that he wanted to enjoy the music of Schumann, but was unable to without a little effort, and so refused to bother. "I like things that make me like them at once and no trying at all."

Malcolm Bradbury's solution, unfolded in his introduction and enfolded within his selection, has nothing but proper derision for Penguin's fatuous populism. Bradbury knows that enjoyment involves difficulty, and short stories for him are not cheery read-alouds but cheeky roadblocks—demanding, difficult, playful. So Bradbury, who cannot talk of short stories except as "short fictional forms", stresses the experimentalism of his chosen stories.

Though less easy than Penguin's, this is a solution in its own way, and one wonders if it can result in a truly representative anthology. An absurdly large proportion of these stories, for instance, are about writing, writers, or teachers of writing. Nothing wrong in this, except that in a number of cases

the selection of such stories has involved the selection of poorer stories: Malcolm Lowry, Graham Greene, and Muriel Spark have all written stories far superior to those upon which Bradbury has pounced. The best stories in this collection will neither be purified by Penguin nor bedevilled by Bradbury. V.S. Pritchett, William Trevor, and Jean Rhys write with a kind of glum particularity which is recognizably British in its ability to convey, like Dickens, the blunt banality of ordinary yearning. A whole tradition of writing gathers in Trevor's story, as Mr Milesom watches the landscape from the train: "When he was back in his room he would borrow the vacuum cleaner and give it a good going over: the exercise would calm him. A glass of beer in the pub before lunch; lunch in the ABC, perhaps an afternoon cinema... this, more or less, was how he usually spent Saturday." Milesom is Jean Rhys's Ronnie, whiling away a moment with a list of secondhand records, underlining the ones that attract him, such as

"I'm a Dreamer, Aren't We All?"

No one understands precise writing and imprecise yearning better than V.S. Pritchett. His anthology of stories written in the English language presses no solutions on us (nor do his publishers), just opens the doors of his discrimination and allows us to browse through its many mansions. One may play the old game of who's in and who's out of course. It is remarkable that Alice Munro is not included, sad that Jean Rhys is excluded. And although full of the 19th century, the book is a little copy on the late 20th: where are Grace Paley and Jayne Anne Phillips, both distinctively American writers of monologues in dialect? But a sentence in Endora Welty's story—"There was a small in the hall like the interior of a clock"—typifies the thorough sniffing-out of detail which so many of these stories perform. One might say that this fine anthology gives off a smell itself—a smell of the very interior of writing.

James Wood

## Family harmony

### PAPERBACKS

*Early to Rise*, by Bob Copper (Penguin Books, £4.95)

Bob Copper's grandfather and great-uncle were made honorary founder members of the Folk Song Society in 1898, when two of their songs were the first collections published in the society's first journal. Simultaneously with these recollections of Copper's childhood, the English Folk Dance and Song Society (successor to that Folk Song Society) has issued a record of the family's "Coppersongs", as one track of which Bob can be heard singing with his father and uncle, on another with his son, daughter, and three grandchildren: four generations on one vinyl plate.

The Coppers have lived in Rottingdean, near Brighton, as far back as they can trace, and the family have been noted singers at least since the 18th century. A character

called Copper makes a fleeting appearance in one of Kipling's Sussex tales. Farming and innkeeping have been the main family trades, although there have been connections with the Household Cavalry and with the police—though I have heard Bob declare that none of them could bear being PC Copper for long. Bob stands in an interesting position with regard to the Folk Revival, being both the elder of one of the most highly regarded source families of traditional song, and himself a noted collector for archives.

*Early to Rise*, his third book, originally published 12 years ago, is a recollection of rural childhood and youth, at the end of the age-old time when the speed of life was geared to the speed of the horse. It is the constant sense of that wonderful family tradition that makes it different from all others.

Michael Grosvenor Myer

## Breath of fresh Eire

### ROCK RECORDS

*Hothouse Flowers: People* (London LONLP 58)  
Run DMC: *Tougher Than Leather* (London LONLP 58)

Hothouse Flowers's debut, *People*, is an album of immense charm and maturity which has already topped the chart in the group's native Ireland. A distinguishing feature is the musicians' forbearance of synthesizers and modern electronic percussion in favour of traditional rock group instrumentation.

The songwriting too bears an enviable stamp of clarity and simplicity, with numbers like "Feet On The Ground" and the hit single "Don't Go" pegged on cyclical motifs that sound not so much the product of hard work, but more as if they had always existed somewhere in the ether, waiting to be discovered. The romantic, stream-of-consciousness lyrics, which echo a long tradition in Irish and Irish language writing, gild the songs with dreamily evocative imagery.

Other numbers are more complex, notably "Ballad Of Katie", a bold narrative with a delicate musical theme which is propelled by a spiralling saxophone solo into a dramatic crescendo. But there is a common spiritual thread running throughout the collection which securely binds together the elements of rock, blues, gospel and pop into a seductive package of Million-selling superstardom or not, Run DMC have evidently been stung by suggestions that in crossing over to the pop market they have softened up. Accordingly, *Tougher Than Leather* is a bruisingly hard-core collection of rap chants and hip hop beats which betrays rather too much knowledge of what the rival posers have been up to during our heroes' absence.

The blaringly abrasive single, "Run's House" and "Beats To The Rhythm" with its odd radar scanner squeaking noises, are both cast in the style of Public Enemy and are also the best tracks on the album. Elsewhere, the preoccupation with snippets of James Brown and dollops of grungy Seventies' heavy metal guitar continues unabated alongside the all-pervading lyrical obsession with the need to be tough.

David Sinclair

## Admirable Anna

### CLASSICAL RECORDS

Donizetti: *Anna Bolena*. Sutherland/Mentzer/Hadley/Ramey; WNO Orch./Bonynghe. Decca 421 096-2. (3 CDs)

Decca's *Anna Bolena* comes out to coincide with the new production at Covent Garden this week of Donizetti's early success. The two ladies vying for the favour of Henry VIII on disc, as on stage, are Susanna Seymour and Joan Sutherland in the title role.

This is the best of Dame Joan's recent recordings, far superior to her *Norma* of earlier in the year, and her handling of the closing 15 minutes, one peaky note apart, will stand as a monument to her contribution to the art of bel canto. She easily outshines her rivals on earlier sets: Soultouls (also Decca) and Sills (EMI). The middle-aged disc-jockeys on Radio 2 who are always on the look-out for the famous singing the famous will probably not take long to get on the trail of Dame Joan, tackling "Home, sweet home" before Anna

emerges from her madness to die with at least half a pardon for Enrico and Giovanna on her lips.

There are hints of vibrato in Mentzer's Giovanna, but her grip of a complex role is surer than that of some mezzos who have essayed it in the past.

Of the male roles, Samuel Ramey's Enrico is autocratic and formidable. Jerry Hadley turns on the bravura style as Percy, especially in "Viv'la". And di Nissa is a neat Smeton.

Richard Bonynghe encourages the WNO forces to play with a feel for Donizetti that other more famous orchestras might envy. A highly recommended set, admirably recorded.

Admirers of Marilyn Horne should note the issue on CD this month of two Rossini sets from CBS: *Tancredi* (M3K 39073) and the *Barbiere* (M3K 37862). The same company does similar service for Renata Scotti with Puccini's *Turkic* (M3K 79312) and Wolf-Ferrari's *Segreto di Susanna* (MK 36733).

John Higgins

## Parker to perfection

### JAZZ RECORDS

Charlie Parker Memorial Concert (Chess GCH 2-6026, 2 LPs)  
Lance Hayward Killing Me Softly (Island ILPS 9904)

Charlie Parker is the flavour of the month, thanks to Clint Eastwood, and for the listener who already owns all the Parker recordings he requires, Chess present the Charlie Parker Memorial Concert, a double album repackaging offering absolutely first-class late bebop from the early Seventies, recorded in Chicago.

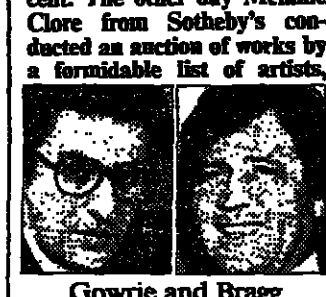
There is no doubting the authenticity of the performers among them are Red Rodney, Kenny Dorham and Howard McGhee, three of the trumpeters in Bird's quintets; Lee Konitz, inventor of the only other viable way of playing top on the alto saxophone in the 1940s; and Eddie Jefferson, whose vocal gymnastics were a pure homage to Parker's spirit.

Noteworthy individual contributions include the superb violin solo performed by Ray Nance, a great Ellingtonian, on "Summertime", and the phenomenally propulsive drumming of Philly Joe Jones on several tracks. A clutch of native Chicagoans—among them the pianists Richard Abrams, Jodie Christian and, particularly, the brilliant John Young—stoke the fires of a highly recommended release.

Normally, nothing would induce me to listen to a record containing yet another piano-trio version of the dreaded *Killing Me Softly*. But, intrigued by the discovery that the Bermuda-born pianist Lance Hayward was the first artist ever recorded for LP by the Island label's founder, Chris Blackwell, I gave his new album a try—and while away the next 40 minutes listening to thoroughly civilized treatments of "Stardust", "Don't Blame Me" and the like.

Now New York-based, Hayward may not be quite in the class of Ellis Larkins or Dave McKenna, but then hardly anybody is. His arrangements refresh the more hackneyed melodies, and his drummer, Clarence Bean, is a master of the wire brush art.

Richard Williams



Gowrie and Bragg

including Jeff Jarray, Frank Auerbach, Patrick Procter and Patrick Camfield. Lord Gowrie was among the 150 painters and Melvyn Bragg introduced the proceedings (though he did not stay long). What happened? Most of the works failed to reach their reserve and Miss Clore reported to a Dutch auction in which the asking prices went progressively down, not up. The centre, which raised a meagre £28,000, admits: "There was a certain lack of audience participation."

**Choir stalled**

Any takers for 36 American teenagers with voices like larks? The Columbus Boy Choir, which arrives in Britain on Tuesday week from Ohio for a concert tour, has just discovered it has nowhere to sing. The choir fell foul of its tour operators, the Creative Arts Workshop Showcase, when it coughed up its \$50,000 booking fee late. CAWS has now announced that the promised bookings at King's College, Cambridge, and Coventry and Canterbury Cathedrals have fallen through.

**Section 28 strikes?**

Maybe it is Section 28 and maybe it isn't, but local councils are beginning to run a mile from an exhibition of paintings about Aids, which has proved a big attraction at the People's Gallery in north London this spring. In March Greater London Arts called Diana Constance's paintings "exploitative" and, partly as a result, withdrew its £8,000 grant to the gallery. Now Tower Hamlets Council and Palmers Green Library have both cancelled plans to mount the exhibition. The Chief Librarian said the images could be "too disturbing". What disturbs Ms Constance is that the exhibition was meant to be both sympathetic and educational. Meanwhile, the People's Gallery has just heard that GLA has just turned down its appeal, as it has almost every appellant's.

**Big Bang**

The fake bomb blast that "demolishes" the Cafe de Paris set in the new London musical *Winnie* creates a very loud bang indeed—ask anyone in the Stage Door, the pub across the road. Though some customers were convinced that there was a bomb in the street when previews started, I am told it now causes less fuss than the bell for last orders.

Andrew Billen

## CHESS

### Dutch duel

The third game between Karpov and Kasparov from the European Options Exchange tournament in Amsterdam witnessed a revival of the theoretical duel in the Grünfeld Defence which had characterized so many of their games from the Seville World Championship. When this game was played Karpov was trailing in the tournament standings by one and a half points, and he naturally made immense efforts to win with the White pieces. Nevertheless, Kasparov blunted White's initiative and in the latter stages Kasparov himself was a pawn ahead and striving for victory.

White: Anatoly Karpov; Black: Gary Kasparov. Grünfeld Defence, Amsterdam, May 24.

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e5 3 Nc3 d5 4 cxd5 Nxd5 5 Nf3 Nc6 6 e3 Be7 7 Bc4 O-O 8 Qd2 Nd7 9 Bb3 Bf8 10 Bg5 h6 11 Bh4 g5 12 Bxg5 hxg5 13 Nxe5 Qe7 14 Nf3 Qe8 15 Qd3 Qe7 16 Bf4 Qe8 17 Qc2

Remarkably all this, at least until White's 17th move, had occurred before. In game 9 Kasparov had tried 17 Qe1. Now he tries to improve.

17... Qc4 18 Qc2 Qe8 19 Bf4 Qd7 20 Ng1 Rf8 21 Ng3 Nc4 22 Qc3 Qd2-+

This temporary Queen sac-

ricfe transposes to an endgame where White's chances of victory are minimal.

23 Qc2 Bc3 24 Qc3 Nc3 25 dxc5

Karpov seizes a second pawn, but his resultant pawn structure is as debilitated as Black's is easily able to regain his lost material. Instead of this short-term gain, 25 g5 should have been considered.

25... Nc5 26 Rf1 Rf5 27 Rxf7 Nc4 28 Rf4

A curious retreat which hands over the initiative to Black. White should play 28 Rxc7 Rxc7 29 Nf1 Rf1 30 e6, planning Rf7 to defend his Knight, when White's chances are no worse.

28... Nc5 29 Nc4 Rf5 30 g5 Nc7 31 Kf2 Kf6 32 g6 Nc5 33 Kf3 Rf5 34 Nc2 Bc3 35 Kc2 Rf5 36 Rf4 Bc3 37 Kc3 Rf5 38 Kc4 Rf5 39 Rf4 Rf5 40 Rf2 Rf5 41 Rf3 Rf5 42 Kf2

With this move Kasparov inaugurates a manoeuvre which wins a pawn but does not win the game. Nevertheless, no more is achieved by 43... e4 on account of 44 Rd5+—Kxc3 45 Kc3 with a blockade which cannot be shifted.

44 Rf5 Rf5+ 45 Kc3 Kc4 46 Rf7 Rf5 47 Rf7 Rf5 48 Kc2 Kc4 49 Kc3 Rf5 50 Kc2 Rf5 51 Kc3 Rf5 52 Kc2 Rf5 53 Kc3 Rf5 54 Rf5+ Kc4 55 Kc3 Rf5 56 Rf5

Game drawn

● The finals of the British Schools Chess Championship sponsored by *The Times* will take place at the Charing Cross Hotel in London on July 7 and 8.

Raymond Keene

## BRIDGE

### Tennis players fail to fault the experts

The Bank of Cyprus competition for tennis clubs, played at Queen's, is one of the most enjoyable events in the bridge calendar. An undemanding format provides for 16 boards of relaxed bridge, an excellent dinner, followed by 16 even more relaxed boards.

To add spice to the event David Sellman, the efficient organizer, invited a team of experts to join battle with teams representing Hurlingham, Roehampton, the All England Club, and Queen's. Hitherto the experts have played without status. This year Sellman, possibly influenced by the apparent invincibility of the home side in previous contests, decided to allow the experts to compete for the cup. It seemed a bit hard on the tennis players to match them against a side which contained five players who have represented Great Britain, as the final scores show:

Experts 243 VPs  
Roehampton 177 VPs  
Queen's 140 VPs  
England Club 123 VPs  
Hurlingham 117 VPs

As West, I opened four hearts, which North rather cautiously passed. Having

## CROSSWORD

### CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1581

ACROSS

- 1 Indian religious re-treat (6)
- 5 Sudden fear (5)
- 8 Fuss (3)
- 9 Rebuff (6)
- 10 Victim's mate (3,3)
- 11 Raw hide (4)
- 12 Effort (8)
- 14 Delights in (6)
- 15 Put (6)
- 16 Home Guard (4,4)
- 18 Strong desire (4)
- 19 Working plan (6)
- 21 Influx (6)
- 22 Gosh! (3)
- 23 Sluggishness (5)
- 24 Rang bell (6)

DOWN

- 2 Early screen game (5,8)
- 3 Just, virtuous (9)
- 4 Trade centres (7)
- 5 Short fat type (5)
- 6 Solid (3)
- 7 Coptic problem for self (4,4,5)
- 13 Cook's 4 lb. measure (9)
- 15 Profitable ore (3,4)
- 17 Cank farm (5)
- 20 Esperanto-based language (3)

*The solution and names of the winners of The Times Jumbo Crossword, published last Saturday, will appear on June 18.*

SOLUTION TO NO 1580

ACROSS: 1 Tifer 4 Scouts 9 Nipping 10 Affix 11 Wild 12 Vendetta 23 Amazing 25 Tokens 26 Dogged

DOWN: 1 Ten 2 Tuptoe 3 Evil 5 Chandler 6 Unfit 7 Six Day War 8 Egret 11 Wehrmacht 13 Brakeman 16 Roaring 17 Sneak 19 Flank 21 Halo 24 God

Prizes of the New Collins Thesaurus will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, June 11. Entries should be addressed to *The Times Concise Crossword Competition*, 1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, June 11.

Name.....  
Address.....



## THE WEEK AHEAD



**FILMS**  
**BRIGHT BOY:** Michael J. Fox, who was last seen as the eager office beaver in *The Secret of My Success*, gets his first chance at serious drama in *Bright Lights, Big City* (18) — a relentless version of Jay McInerney's novel about an aspiring writer on the skids in New York. Other characters are played by Dianne Wiest, Phoebe Cates and Kiefer Sutherland, though Fox's mountain of personal problems does not leave them much elbow room. James Bridges directs. Plaza (01-439 1234), from Friday.



**GALLERIES**  
**SCOT FREE:** June Redfern featured in *The Vigorous Imagination*, last year's Edinburgh Festival promotion for young Scottish artists. Her landscape, floral and figure pictures relate closely to the colourist and expressionist traditions for which Scottish painting is renowned. Since leaving The National Gallery, where she was artist-in-residence in 1986, her work has found freedom in high-key colour and fluid, gestural brushstrokes. A collection of these recent works shows from today at Aberdeen Art Gallery (0224-646333).



**CONCERTS**  
**BIRTHDAY MUSIC:** Claudio Arrau gives a Festival Hall recital on Friday to mark his 85th birthday (which actually occurred in February). He plays works by two composers with whom he has long been associated, Beethoven and Liszt. There are pieces from Liszt's *Années de Pèlerinage* collections, *Les Jeux d'Eaux à la Villa d'Este*, *Sonata 104 de Patraza* and the *Dante Sonata*. Of Beethoven, Arrau plays the *Sonatas Op 10 No 3 and 109*. Festival Hall (01-928 3191, 01-928 8800), Friday, 7.30pm, £5-£25.



**DANCE**  
**BIRTHDAY BALLET:** Ninette de Valois, founder of the Royal Ballet, officially retired in 1963 but remains a guiding spirit throughout the organization. To celebrate her 90th birthday, the two Royal Ballet companies and the Royal Ballet School come together, with Rudolf Nureyev as guest, in a gala at astronomical prices to raise funds for the school. The programme includes the last act of *The Sleeping Beauty* plus works by Ashton, Cranko, MacMillan and Bintley. Covent Garden (01-240 1066), Monday.



**ROCK**  
**DRUMS FOR CHARITY:** Phil Collins, fresh from appearing at the Atlantic 40th Anniversary party where Genesis seemed to be the only group capable of achieving a decent sound, starts his annual round of charity appearances. The multi-talented drummer takes part in the Prince's Trust 1988 Gala along with Rick Astley, Eric Clapton, the Four Tops, T'Pau, Wet Wet Wet, Pat Benatar, Tiffany and the inevitable all-star band, led by Midge Ure. Tomorrow and Monday, Royal Albert Hall, London SW7 (01-589 8212).



**OPERA**  
**BRITISH DEBUT:** Susan Patterson, the American soprano, makes her first appearance in Britain tonight when she sings the title role in Verdi's *La traviata* for the Welsh National Opera. Sir Charles Mackerras, the WNO's music director, conducts the new production. Patterson made her debut as Violetta for the San Francisco Opera and has continued with other roles demanding a dramatic coloratura for the same company. New Theatre, Cardiff (0222-384844), Tonight, 7.15.

## THEATRE

**HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES:** Greenwich production of Ayckbourn comedy, with Gabrielle Drake, Christopher Benjamin, Lavinia Bertram and Richard Kane. Duke of York's (01-836 5122). Previews from Wed, Opens June 14.

**JAZZ AND THE BLUE KITTEN:** Ned Cox's "optimistic tragedy" set in New York, 1952. With Daryl Black, Madeline Howe, Alan Cooke and Adam Henderson. Soho Poly Theatre (01-636 9050). Previews Wed, Thurs. Opens Fri.

**JULIUS CAESAR:** Roger Allam as Brutus, with Nicholas Farrell, Joseph O'Connor, in the 1987 Stratford/Terry Hands production. Barbican (01-638 8891). Previews from Thurs. Opens June 14.

**A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM:** London Bubble season of tented shows in various parks begins with up-dated Shakespeare. A comic horror show, a children's show and cabaret will be added. Blackheath Vale, SE3 (01-317 8687). Opens Tues.

**SOLOMON AND THE BIG CAT:** David Holman's new play, for families and children 7-12 years old, is set in Tanzania. Young Vic (01-928 6363). Opens Wed.

**THE STRANGENESS OF OTHERS:** New commissioned play by Nick Ward, set in modern London. Cottesloe (01-928 2252). Previews from Fri. Opens June 21.

**THE STRUGGLE OF THE BLACK MAN AND THE DOGS:** British premiere of a Bernard-Marie Korte play, about neo-colonialism and racism, re-opens the theatre. Gates Theatre Club (01-229 0706). Opens Tues.

**CAMBRIDGE:** Sheep Go Bare: Cambridge Footlights' 1988 Revue, directed by Jonathan Myerson. Arts (0223 352000). Preview Mon. Opens Tues.

**GLASGOW:** Doctor Angelus: By James Briddle, founder of the theatre. Directed by Giles Haverall. Citizens' (041-429 0022). Free preview Thurs. Opens Fri.

**SCARBOROUGH:** The Haunt of Mr Fossett/Hanceforward: Alan Ayckbourn directs the premiere of Stephen Mallatrat's play (junctures) and his own West End-bound piece. Stephen Joseph (0723 370541). Mr Fossett opens Tues. Hanceforward opens Wed.

**STAMFORD:** Measure for Measure: Open-air Shakespeare season (covered seating). Repertory and A Midsummer Night's Dream. The Comedy of Errors. Rutland Open Air Theatre, Tothorpe Hall (0780 56133). Measure Fri, Dream June 11.

**WATFORD:** Exclusive Yarns: Susie Blake, Brian Deacon, Pam Ferris, Cotelet Gleason in Gary Lyons and Stewart Parmut's soap opera spoof. Palace (0923 225671). Opens Wed.

## RADIO

**HELLO AGAIN (PG):** Shelly Long as the wife who returns from the grave to find her husband otherwise engaged. Botched romantic comedy, with Judith Ivey, Gabriel Byrne, directed by Frank Perry. Warner West End (01-439 0791), from Fri.

**COP (18):** Star vehicle for the incisively manic James Woods, cast as a Los Angeles cop buckling under pressure; he also co-produces. With Lesley Ann Warren, Charles Durning; directed by James B. Harris. Cannon Pantan Street (01-930 0631), from Fri.

**ADRIAN GEORGE:** Recent female figure studies painted in Paris, where this illustrator now lives. Francis Kyle Gallery, London W1 (01-499 6870). From Tuesday.

**SEADLER'S ROYAL BALLET:** The season at Cambridge continues with *La Fille mal gardée* today, *Giselle* (Monday) to Wednesday, plus June 11; and a mixed bill (Thursday, Friday) of works by David Bintley and Michael Corder. The Big Top, Jesus Green, Cambridge (0223-463377) until June 11.

**FROM BUDAPEST:** The New Budapest Quartet plays Mozart's quartet K 367, Beethoven's Quartet Op 59 No 3 and a comparative rarity, Dohnányi's Quartet Op 15. Wigmore Hall, 38 Wigmore Street, London W1 (01-935 2141). Today, 7.30pm.

**FROM VIENNA:** "Midsummer Night in Vienna" is the title of this concert by the National Symphony Orchestra of music by Johann Strauss I, Johannes Strauss II, Kalman, Kunnke, Lehár and

**Superman is 50 and Radio 4 offers a double celebration. Tonight (10.15-10.45pm) Dick Vosburgh introduces a recording of one of the original *Adventures of Superman* from the 1940s American radio serial, while in the drama-documentary *Superman on Trial* (tomorrow, 4-4.47pm), our hero finds himself in court, charged with corrupting our children, interfering in world affairs and hiding the truth about his powers. But Lois Lane is there to save the day.**

**WITH PASSPORT AND PARASOL:** Dorothy Tutin as Alexandra David-Neel, who in the 1920s made an historic journey to the forbidden city of Lhasa. The first of a series on remarkable women travellers. Radio 4, tomorrow, 10.15-11pm.

**LOOK HERE, OLD SON:** Freddie Jones as the flamboyant and actor-manager Robert Aldrich, who ran the Open Air Theatre in Regents' Park, in a play by Royce Ryton and David Conville. Radio 4, Wed, 3-3.47pm.

**WORD-WATCHING**  
Answers from page 24  
**LORICATE**  
(a) To cover with a protective crust or coating as adjective having a loricate, Latin, breast-plate or armor generally, and thus a hard, protective shell.

**EUCRASY**  
(c) Such a due or well-proportioned mixture of qualities as constitutes health or soundness: from the Greek *eus* as well + *kras*, to mix. "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up / And say to all the world 'This was a man!'"

**BIBBLE**  
(a) To drink often and much; and to drink or eat obsessively; from *bib* - the Latin root for drink + the frequentative ending -*bi*, cf. *practise*, *typewrite*.

**SAHMIC**  
(c) One of the principal dialects of Coptic; among older scholars it was known also as Thebaic, from Thebes, the chief city of Upper Egypt, where Sahidic was used in the early Christian era; the scriptures were translated into Sahidic by the end of the 2nd century.

## GALLERIES

**BERYL COOK'S LONDON:** Humorous street scenes by the supposedly naive painter who is anything but. Portal Gallery, London W1 (01-629 3506). From Monday.

**JOHN PLAYER PORTRAIT AWARD:** 50 pictures, including prizewinners, selected from an open submission. National Portrait Gallery, London WC2 (01-930 1552). From Wednesday.

**ANDY WARHOL DRAWINGS:** Works, many previously unseen, covering the period from 1950 until the artist's death in 1987. Anthony d'Offay Gallery, London W1 (01-499 4100). From Thursday.

**ADRIAN GEORGE:** Recent female figure studies painted in Paris, where this illustrator now lives. Francis Kyle Gallery, London W1 (01-499 6870). From Tuesday.

**SEADLER'S ROYAL BALLET:** The season at Cambridge continues with *La Fille mal gardée* today, *Giselle* (Monday) to Wednesday, plus June 11; and a mixed bill (Thursday, Friday) of works by David Bintley and Michael Corder. The Big Top, Jesus Green, Cambridge (0223-463377) until June 11.

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**WORD-WATCHING**  
Answers from page 24  
**LORICATE**  
(a) To cover with a protective crust or coating as adjective having a loricate, Latin, breast-plate or armor generally, and thus a hard, protective shell.

**EUCRASY**  
(c) Such a due or well-proportioned mixture of qualities as constitutes health or soundness: from the Greek *eus* as well + *kras*, to mix. "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up / And say to all the world 'This was a man!'"

**BIBBLE**  
(a) To drink often and much; and to drink or eat obsessively; from *bib* - the Latin root for drink + the frequentative ending -*bi*, cf. *practise*, *typewrite*.

**SAHMIC**  
(c) One of the principal dialects of Coptic; among older scholars it was known also as Thebaic, from Thebes, the chief city of Upper Egypt, where Sahidic was used in the early Christian era; the scriptures were translated into Sahidic by the end of the 2nd century.

## GALLERIES

**BERYL COOK'S LONDON:** Humorous street scenes by the supposedly naive painter who is anything but. Portal Gallery, London W1 (01-629 3506). From Monday.

**JOHN PLAYER PORTRAIT AWARD:** 50 pictures, including prizewinners, selected from an open submission. National Portrait Gallery, London WC2 (01-930 1552). From Wednesday.

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## TELEVISION

**DON'T WAIT UP:** New series of the likeable George Layton sitcom, with the father and son medics (Tony Britton and Nigel Havers) finally threatening to end their bachelor lives. BBC1, Mon, 8-8.30pm.

**NEXT TIME... ALWAYS NEXT TIME:** Robert Kee on the relationship between church and state in Hungary, a Communist country where 80 per cent of the population are nominal Christians. Channel 4, Wed, 9-10pm.

**FILMS ON TV**  
**Of the many actors who have played Abraham Lincoln on film, none has looked the part more than Raymond Massey, who can be seen in *Spirit of the People*, John Cromwell's 1940 picture from the play, *Abraham Lincoln in Illinois*, by Robert E. Sherwood. If it is not too late, the poetry of John Ford's *Young Mr. Lincoln*, made at almost the same time, is a likeable, craftsmanlike account of the great man's formative years. BBC1, Thursday, 1.50-3.35pm.**

**I'M ALL RIGHT JACK (1958):** The Boulton Brothers' famous spoof on British labour relations, with a raft of comedy talent dominated by Peter Sellers as a shop steward. BBC1, Fri, 1.50-3.30pm.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE:** New production of Donizetti's *Anna Bolena*, the first at Covent Garden since 1871, is mounted for Dame Joan Sutherland who sings the title role at Wed and Fri at 7.30pm. Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-240 1066).

**BRASS FANTASY:** Lester Bowie's mini big band careers through Ellington pastiches and Michael Jackson's *Thriller*. Thurs, Royal Festival Hall, London SE1 (01-928 3191). Fri, Bath Festival, Green Park Station (info 0225 83362/66411).

**IRAKERE/BUJ SHANK:** Chucho Valdez's Cuban ensemble with a quartet led by the saxophonist who was a leading figure of the 1950s West Coast school. Ronnie Scott's Club, London W1 (01-439 0747) Mon to Sat.

**KIND OF BLUE:** The much-discussed Steve Williamson quintet tops the bill. Jubilee Gardens, London SE1 (01-928 3191) Thurs.

**FROM ATLANTA:** Robert Shaw conducts the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra and Chorus in two masterpieces, Beethoven's *Symphony No 9* and Stravinsky's *Symphony of Psalms*. Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-928 3191, 01-928 8800). Today, 7.30pm.

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## ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA

Welsh National's production of Janáček's *The Cunning Little Vixen* makes its London debut on Thurs at 7.30pm. Nicholas Hytner's *Magic Flute* continues tonight and Tues at 7pm, now with Susan Bullock as the Princess. Handel's *Xerxes*, not to be missed, on Wed and Sat June 11. Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, London WC2 (01-836 3161).

**GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL:** The *Electrification of the Soviet Union*, Nigel Osborne's striking new opera, arrives at the main festival tomorrow (6.20pm), also on Wed and Fri. Tonight, Tues and Sat June 11 at 5.40pm, strongly cast revival of Mozart's *Die Entführung aus dem Serail*. Glyndebourne, Lewes, East Sussex (0273-541111).

**WALKS**  
**UNDERWORLD LONDON** - Fagin and friends meet, Museum of London, 2.30pm, £3.

**REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS**  
*Continued from facing page*  
**SATURDAY**  
**BBC1 WALES:** 5.15pm-5.30pm Sports Invitation. 5.30pm-5.45pm News and sport. 5.45pm-6.00pm *Wales Today*. 6.00pm-6.15pm *Wales Today*. 6.15pm-6.30pm *Wales Today*. 6.30pm-6.45pm *Wales Today*. 6.45pm-7.00pm *Wales Today*. 7.00pm-7.15pm *Wales Today*. 7.15pm-7.30pm *Wales Today*. 7.30pm-7.45pm *Wales Today*. 7.45pm-8.00pm *Wales Today*. 8.00pm-8.15pm *Wales Today*. 8.15pm-8.30pm *Wales Today*. 8.30pm-8.45pm *Wales Today*. 8.45pm-9.00pm *Wales Today*. 9.00pm-9.15pm *Wales Today*. 9.15pm-9.30pm *Wales Today*. 9.30pm-9.45pm *Wales Today*. 9.45pm-10.00pm *Wales Today*. 10.00pm-10.15pm *Wales Today*. 10.15pm-10.30pm *Wales Today*. 10.30pm-10.45pm *Wales Today*. 10.45pm-11.00pm *Wales Today*. 11.00pm-11.15pm *Wales Today*. 11.15pm-11.30pm *Wales Today*. 11.30pm-11.45pm *Wales Today*. 11.45pm-12.00pm *Wales Today*. 12.00pm-12.15pm *Wales Today*. 12.15pm-12.30pm *Wales Today*. 12.30pm-12.45pm *Wales Today*. 12.45pm-1.00pm *Wales Today*. 1.00pm-1.15pm *Wales Today*. 1.15pm-1.30pm *Wales Today*. 1.30pm-1.45pm *Wales Today*. 1.45pm-1.60pm *Wales Today*. 1.60pm-1.75pm *Wales Today*. 1.75pm-1.90pm *Wales Today*. 1.90pm-2.05pm *Wales Today*. 2.05pm-2.20pm *Wales Today*. 2.20pm-2.35pm *Wales Today*. 2.35pm-2.50pm *Wales Today*. 2.50pm-3.05pm *Wales Today*. 3.05pm-3.20pm *Wales Today*. 3.20pm-3.35pm *Wales Today*. 3.35pm-3.50pm *Wales Today*. 3.50pm-4.05pm *Wales Today*. 4.05pm-4.20pm *Wales Today*. 4.20pm-4.35pm *Wales Today*. 4.35pm-4.50pm *Wales Today*. 4.50pm-5.05pm *Wales Today*. 5.05pm-5.20pm *Wales Today*. 5.20pm-5.35pm *Wales Today*. 5.35pm-5.50pm *Wales Today*. 5.50pm-6.05pm *Wales Today*. 6.05pm-6.20pm *Wales Today*. 6.20pm-6.35pm *Wales Today*. 6.35pm-6.50pm *Wales Today*. 6.50pm-7.05pm *Wales Today*. 7.05pm-7.20pm *Wales Today*. 7.20pm-7.35pm *Wales Today*. 7.35pm-7.50pm *Wales Today*. 7.50pm-8.05pm *Wales Today*. 8.05pm-8.20pm *Wales Today*. 8.20pm-8.35pm *Wales Today*. 8.35pm-8.50pm *Wales Today*. 8.50pm-9.05pm *Wales Today*. 9.05pm-9.20pm *Wales Today*. 9.20pm-9.35pm *Wales Today*. 9.35pm-9.50pm *Wales Today*. 9.50pm-10.05pm *Wales Today*. 10.05pm-10.20pm *Wales Today*. 10.20pm-10.35pm *Wales Today*. 10.35pm-10.50pm *Wales Today*. 10.50pm-11.05pm *Wales Today*. 11.05pm-11.20pm *Wales Today*. 11.20pm-11.35pm *Wales Today*. 11.35pm-11.50pm *Wales Today*. 11.50pm-12.05pm *Wales Today*. 12.05pm-12.20pm *Wales Today*. 12.20pm-12.35pm *Wales Today*. 12.35pm-12.50pm *Wales Today*. 12.50pm-1.05pm *Wales Today*. 1.05pm-1.20pm *Wales Today*. 1.20pm-1.35pm *Wales Today*. 1.35pm-1.50pm *Wales Today*. 1.50pm-2.05pm *Wales Today*. 2.05pm-2.20pm *Wales Today*. 2.20pm-2.35pm *Wales Today*. 2.35pm-2.50pm *Wales Today*. 2.50pm-3.05pm *Wales Today*. 3.05pm-3.20pm *Wales Today*. 3.20pm-3.35pm *Wales Today*. 3.35pm-3.50pm *Wales Today*. 3.50pm-4.05pm *Wales Today*. 4.05pm-4.20pm *Wales Today*. 4.20pm-4.35pm *Wales Today*. 4.35pm-4.50pm *Wales Today*. 4.50pm-5.05pm *Wales Today*. 5.05pm-5.20pm *Wales Today*. 5.20pm-5.35pm *Wales Today*. 5.35pm-5.50pm *Wales Today*. 5.50pm-6.05pm *Wales Today*. 6.05pm-6.20pm *Wales Today*. 6.20pm-6.35pm *Wales Today*. 6.35pm-6.50pm *Wales Today*. 6.50pm-7.05pm *Wales Today*. 7.05pm-7.20pm *Wales Today*. 7.20pm-7.35pm *Wales Today*. 7.35pm-7.50pm *Wales Today*. 7.50pm-8.05pm *Wales Today*. 8.05pm-8.20pm *Wales Today*. 8.20pm-8.35pm *Wales Today*. 8.35pm-8.50pm *Wales Today*. 8.50pm-9.05pm *Wales Today*. 9.05pm-9.20pm *Wales Today*. 9.20pm-9.35pm *Wales Today*. 9.35pm-9.50pm *Wales Today*. 9.50pm-10.05pm *Wales Today*. 10.05pm-10.20pm *Wales Today*. 10.20pm-10.35pm *Wales Today*. 10.35pm-10.50pm *Wales Today*. 10.50pm-11.05pm *Wales Today*. 11.05pm-11.20pm *Wales Today*. 11.20pm-11.35pm *Wales Today*. 11.35pm-11.50pm *Wales Today*. 11.50pm-12.05pm *Wales Today*. 12.05pm-12.20pm *Wales Today*. 12.20pm-12.35pm *Wales Today*. 12.35pm-12.50pm *Wales Today*. 12.50pm-1.05pm *Wales Today*. 1.05pm-1.20pm *Wales Today*. 1.20pm-1.35pm *Wales Today*. 1.35pm-1.50pm *Wales Today*. 1.50pm-2.05pm *Wales Today*. 2.05pm-2.20pm *Wales Today*. 2.20pm-2.35pm *Wales Today*. 2.35pm-2.50pm *Wales Today*. 2.50pm-3.05pm *Wales Today*. 3.05pm-3.



## CHOICE

**P.W.**

CHANNEL 4

**9.25** **Teena Kizars.** Episodes nine of the 26-part Pakistani drama series *9.50 Settlers' Tales*. Cameo of first generation Asian immigrants.

**10.00** **The World This Week.** The California Primary Republics; a producer's and an interview with Michael Dukakis; what the Summit means domestically for Mr. Bush; President Zia's overthrow of his government; and next Sunday's first round of the French general election.

**11.00** **Network 7** includes a feature on the Harlem Globetrotters; and an interview with Stephen Fry.

**1.00** **Wild.** pop music (r).

**2.00** **World of Animation.**

**2.15** **Channel 4 Racing Internationalism** from Chantilly. Live coverage of the Prix du Jockey-Club Lancia - the French Derby.

**2.50** **TV's Bellest Hit Wind** (1980, b/w) starring Spencer Tracy, Fredric March and Gene Kelly. Courtroom drama about a factual trial. In 1926, of a teacher accused of promulgating Darwin's theory of evolution. Directed by Stanley Kramer.

**5.10** **News** summary and weather.

**5.15** **The Business.** Programme includes an interview with Sir Hector Laing: a report from Dublin on Irish Disorders; and why French companies are trying to buy out Britain's water industry.

**6.00** **Rowing.** The Layland Darl Power Sprint. The first in a series of four programmes.

**7.00** **Challenge to Sport.** Getting to grips with wrestling (r).

**7.15** **TV Storyline: A Story Short.** A dramatized European folk tale. (Oracle)

**7.45** **Walshcaine: A Commission of Inquiry.** (See Choice)

**11.50** **Night in Tunisia.** An award-winning film, set in seaside Ireland during the 1950s, about a father and his adolescent son, based on a short story by Neil Jordan (r).

**12.50am** **Film: Albiey & Co** (1983). Starring Dean Stockwell. A drama about a young man who fights his own war to become an adult. Directed by Michael Lidin. English subtitles. Ends at 2.20.

# Radio

**6.15** **Isles Apart:** John Keay reports on imported religions in the Philippines

**7.00** **Poulenc: Melos**  
Ensemble of London play Trio for oboe, bassoon and piano

**7.15** **East Festival 1988:**  
Orpheus Chamber Orchestra with David Singer (clarinet) play Mozart (Symphony No 33 in B flat, K 319f; Copland (Clarinet Concerto); Elgar (Serenade for Strings);

ing Something  
o 1 12.00-4.0

talks to members of the orchestra about the democratic approach. Simultaneous broadcast with BBC2

**8.45** John Clements (1910-89): In the Jumping Minuses of Byzantium by Peter Barnes (P)

**9.05** English Eight Ensemble: *English Shobley and Devil's Picnic*; and *Buxton Ott (Diversimento)* (P)

**9.45** American Piano Duets: *Isabel Greyer and Harvey Margul* play Vincent Persichetti (Concerto for four hands); and Samuel Barber (Saverinus, Op 28)

**10.30** Coral Evensong

**11.30** Tubin: Gothenburg SO under Janri perform *Symphony No 10*

**12.00** News 12.05 Closedown

and News 7.09 Two  
Our Own Country

last of four programmes  
 Henry Swan reflects on 40  
 years as a broadcaster  
**9.15 The Natural History**  
**Programme (V) 9.50**  
 Weather  
**10.00 News**  
**10.15 With Passport and Parasol**  
 (new series): Seven true  
 stories of travel and  
 adventure compiled and  
 written by Julia Kees (1)  
 Alexander David-Nesil who  
 travelled the closed world of  
 Tibet in 1923. With Dorothy  
 Tutin and Daniel Massey (3)  
**1.00 The Good Go: A Day in the life**  
 of Mincey Adams  
**1.30 Stories of Faith: Lorraine**  
 Worsley talks to Christians  
 to discover what is most  
 important to them in the  
 time of life (1) Teenagers (5)  
**1.45 Before the Ending of the**  
**Day (8)**  
**2.00 News 12.30 Weather**  
**VHF as above except 7.00**  
**2.00 Open University: 7.00**  
**Means Into the 90s 7.20 Social**  
**Sciences: 7.40**  
**Understanding Chemistry 1.55**  
**2.00pm Programme News 4.00**  
**pm Options: 4.00 Community**  
**Education: 4.00 Modern Education Matters**  
**4.00 Modern Education Matters:**  
 Perrott Brecht 3.30 **Euro** magazine  
 7.30pm **VHF: 8H-80.2, Radio 8**  
 1548k/194m; **VHF: 95.8**

**FREQUENCIES:** Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; VHF-88-90.2. Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 905kHz/330m; VHF-88-90.2. Radio 3: 215kHz/247m; VHF-90-92.5. Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF-92-95. LBC: 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3. Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF95.8.  
**ABC Radio London:** 1458kHz/V206m VHE 24.9. World Service: MF4848Hz/463m







MARKETS	THE POUND
FT 30 Share 1444.4 (+1.0)	US dollar 1.8000 (+0.0020)
FT-SE 100 1819.2 (+8.9)	W German mark 3.1059 (-0.0010)
US\$ (Datastream) 156.73 (-0.36)	Trade-weighted 76.2 (-0.3)

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

## Beazer buys 1m shares

Mr Brian Beazer, the chairman and chief executive of the Beazer group — and fresh from winning US boardroom backing for a \$1.8 billion (£1 billion) takeover of Koppers, the aggregates group — has underlined his faith in the company by buying 1 million Beazer shares.

The additional stake gives him a holding of 4.5 million shares, equivalent to 1.63 per cent of Beazer's capital.

Mr Beazer bought the parcel at 180p each. Yesterday, Beazer shares, which have been under a cloud while the takeover battle was being fought, closed at 179p.

Under the terms of the Wednesday night agreement between the two previously rival parties, whereby Beazer raised its tender offer for Koppers by \$1 to \$61 a share and in turn secured boardroom recommendation, Koppers is to use its best efforts to halt various legal actions which it had instituted against BNS, Beazer's bidding vehicle.

## Bid go-ahead

Arizona's insurance regulators last night gave the green light to BAT Industries' takeover bid for Farmers, the American insurance group, ruling that the \$4.5 billion (£2.5 billion) offer would be legal within the state. The Arizona decision is the first of nine rulings to be made by US states.

## STOCK MARKETS

New York	2052.81 (+0.38)
Dow Jones	27821.54 (-47.82)
Nikkei Average	2568.35 (+21.68)
Hong Kong	2492.2 (+1.2)
Sydney	1579.1 (+15.1)
Frankfurt	1407.8 (+6.3)
Brussels	4740.5 (-0.1)
Paris CAC	3352.2 (-3.7)
Zurich S&K	452.5 (-44.0)
London	
FT-A All-Share	838.84 (+4.42)
FT-30	1025.75 (+3.92)
FT-100	222.1 (+8.1)
FT-1000	38.32 (-0.09)
FT-10000	58.43 (-0.07)
Recent issues	Page 27
Closing prices	Page 28

## MAIN PRICE CHANGES

REBS:	
Schroders	875p (+25p)
Atwoods	805p (+22p)
Hill Eng	370p (+15p)
Hu-Sing Inds	365p (+15p)
Metal Closures	205p (+17p)
Invergordon Dist	273p (+17p)
Bridgford-Gundry	255p (+15p)
Legal & General	282p (+15p)
Br Commonwealth	257p (+13p)
Leigh	243p (+14p)
Eys Wimbledon	687p (+13p)
Enterprise	317p (+18p)
Acres Ltd	218p (+17p)
Ultramar	285p (+17p)
WPP	555p (+18p)
Michape	821p (+15p)

## FALLS:

ERF	365p (-19p)
Thames TV	334p (-12p)
Henderson Admin	705p (-15p)
Oxymer	439p (-22p)
Closing prices	
Bargains	32180

## INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base Rate	8%
3-month Bank Rate	8 1/8% - 8 1/4%
3-month eligible bills	8 1/8% - 8 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills	8.49% - 8.47%
30-year Treasury Bonds	100 1/2% - 100 3/4%

## CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£/\$	\$1.7955
£/DM	2.257
£/Sfr	1.4357
£/FF	8.277
£/Yen	125.77
£/Lira	33.9
£/ECU	50.752047

## GOLD

London Fixing:	\$454.70
Close:	\$454.50 - \$455.00 (\$288.00 - \$292.50)
New York:	
Close:	\$454.40 - \$454.90

## NORTH SEA OIL

Sheet (July) pm	\$16.65/bbl (\$16.65)
Discount latest trading price	

**THE TIMES**  
**STOCKWATCH**  
0898 141 141

● Stockwatch gives instant access to more than 10,000 share, unit trust and bond prices. The information you require is on the following telephone numbers:  
● Stock market comment: General market 0898 121220; Company news 0898 121221; Active shares 0898 121225; USM 0898 121250.  
● Quick check of share prices: Leaders A-K 0898 121240; Leaders L-Z 0898 121241; Popular shares 0898 121277.  
● Details, page 30.

# B&C ready to agree buyout at Bricom

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

British & Commonwealth, the investment company, is on the verge of agreeing a management buyout of Bricom, the group's holding subsidiary for commercial and service activities for about £350 million.

Negotiations over the buyout have been going on for several months, but the announcement of a deal is expected next week. Bricom, headed by Mr Julian Lee, includes most of the interests which made up B&C when Mr John Gunn took over as chairman of the group in March last year.

B&C's shares closed up 13p at 258p on disposal speculation after heavy trading during which 4.1 million shares changed hands. Market operators said the sale of Bricom was positive news for B&C because it contained several low-performing businesses. Last year, it contributed operating profits of £30.5 million, up from £28.2 million in 1986.

The deal looks set to be one of the most complex buyouts

ever undertaken in Britain. Bricom has more than 20 businesses operating in 40 countries.

It has five divisions, including all the non-financial services companies in the B&C group, covering activities as diverse as transport, leisure, business and commercial services, and distribution.

Bricom was put together under a new management with a separate identity from the rest of B&C in January 1987. All divisions showed an improvement in profits in 1987, except transport.

The improvement was achieved despite heavy costs related to putting the Bricom group together from various investments held by B&C.

The sale will leave B&C with money-broking, investment management, banking, leasing and property interests.

There had been strong market speculation that B&C had agreed the sale of its money-broking operations, MW Marshall and William Street, to Quadrex Securities, but sources said this was not true.

Quadrex, owned by Mr Gary Klesch, remains the

most likely buyer for the money-brokers despite the failure of his previous £280 million offer earlier this year. B&C is suing Quadrex for not producing the purchase money by an agreed deadline. It is also suing Samuel Montagu, merchant banker to Quadrex.

Meanwhile, there are growing expectations that B&C is planning to buy Singer & Friedlander, the small independent merchant bank, in which it has built a 10.4 per cent stake. The purchase of the bank, worth about £200 million, would easily be covered by the proceeds of selling Bricom.

Singer would fit well with B&C's own merchant banking operation launched six months ago. It has a strong list of medium-sized regional company clients which matches the kind of customers targeted by British & Commonwealth Merchant Bank.

Although B&C has built its stake in Singer at about 70p a share, analysts believe a bid would have to be made at around the 120p level. The shares closed at 74p.

## Oil independent falls to British Gas for £370m

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

British Gas is offering £370 million for Acro Oil, one of the few remaining independent oil companies operating in the North Sea.

British Gas already has control of the company with the full agreement of its board and its largest shareholder — SHV of the Netherlands.

It said yesterday that its ambitions to add oil, rather than gas, assets to its portfolio still remain.

The speed with which British Gas moved for Acro and its ability to marshal sufficient funds for such a deal from its cash flow — it is due to unveil record £850 million profits on June 16 — means that it remains a considerable oil predator.

Acro Oil is the third independent North Sea oil company to be taken over this year.

Although all Acro staff will be absorbed by British Gas, the Acro board will not become part of British Gas's management.

Mr Jim Lindars, the Acro managing director, said the



Jim Lindars: true value

board had felt the British Gas offer of 220p a share in cash, or 21p in British Gas shares, reflected the true value of Acro — it came to market in April this year at 183p and peaked at 195p — and the board has a responsibility to recommend the offer.

SHV, which held 40.2 per cent of Acro when it was formed out of assets held by the Color Group, has been in talks with British Gas for almost two weeks and accepted the offer on Thursday.

Acro has stakes in northern North Sea fields, such as the Marathon Brae complex. It also gives British Gas access, for the first time in five years since its oil assets were floated off as Enterprise Oil, to seismic information about possible oil areas in that sector.

## Bank resists rate pressure

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Bank of England resisted money market pressure for another increase in base rates yesterday, as the pound continued weak.

With money market interest rates well above the level required to trigger a half-point basic rate rise to 8.5 per cent, from the 8 per cent level established on Thursday, dealers said that an increase could come at any time.

The pound closed a fifth of a cent up at \$1.80, but fractionally down against the mark at DM3.1059. The sterling index fell by 0.3 points to 76.2.

Expectations were for an

increase early next week, but this is unlikely to come about unless the pound shows further weakness.

Yesterday, the Bank of England was anxious to allow the markets to absorb Thursday's rise. There is official concern that too rapid a response to the pound's weakness could push it sharply higher again.

In its money market operations the Bank dealt at rates of 7 1/8 and 8 1/4 per cent, the latter reflecting the firmness of money markets. Bank officials said its operations were not intended to give signals about changes in interest rates.

However, the structure of money market rates implies a sharp increase in base rates over the next few weeks.

The three-month interbank rate closed a quarter of a point up at 8 1/8-8 1/4 per cent, and longer rates were consistent with a base rate of 9-9.5 per cent by the end of the year.

The US unemployment rate, a barometer of economic growth, rose to 5.6 per cent in May from a 14-year low of 5.4 per cent, dispelling immediate fears that the Federal Reserve Board would raise the discount rate, triggering higher world rates.

Kenneth Fleet, page 27

## Two refuse to be Barlow Clowes white knight

By Lawrence Lever

British & Commonwealth Holdings and the Tyndall unit trust group have both turned down the opportunity to act as a white knight for Barlow Clowes, the gilt management group currently under investigation by the Department of Trade and the Securities and Investments Board.

Barlow's future will be discussed on Monday at a meeting between Cork Gully, the

special managers, and 30 financial intermediaries who placed tens of millions of pounds of investors' funds with the company.

It is likely to be followed by a letter from Cork Gully to the 7,000 investors in BCGM.

The special managers are investigating whether there has been any mixture of investors' money between BCGM and a sister company in Gibraltar called Barlow Clowes International (BCI).

Mr Peter Clowes, the founder of Barlow Clowes, strongly denies this.

On Thursday, the managing director of BCI, told The Times that the Gibraltar fund was invested and managed by Barlow Clowes & Partners.

The Times has learned that a company called Barlow Clowes & Partners changed its name to Barlow Clowes Gilt Managers on November 9 1987. This is the company

currently under investigation. Meanwhile, a firm of solicitors, acting for more than 100 investors, is believed to have issued a writ against BCI.

The split between Mr Peter Clowes and Mr Guy Cramer, his business partner, widened yesterday when Mr Cramer resigned from the board of the J England shell company where Mr Clowes is chairman, and sold his 7 per cent interest to Mr Clowes.

Mr Ward, who claims the support of more than 25 per cent of UniChem's members in his quest for negotiations, said Macarthy's bid had "shown up the anachronistic structure of the friendly societies."

Commenting on Macarthy's planned legal action, Mr Dodd said he felt that Article 85 could not apply to any disagreement between Macarthy and UniChem.

## Macarthy drops UniChem bid

By Michael Tate

Macarthy, the pharmaceuticals group, has abandoned its attempt to take over UniChem, after having a second bid, worth an effective £89 million, rejected by the UniChem board.

At the same time Macarthy is claiming relief, including damages, from UniChem and its directors for the loss of business resulting from UniChem's operation of its share scheme under the European Community anti-competition rules. The scheme offers new customers cut-price shares in UniChem.

The controversial discount share scheme was introduced by UniChem in January and is

being investigated by the Office of Fair Trading.

But even if its decision leads to the scheme being blocked, it will provide for no compensation to competitors who have lost business and market share to UniChem. Macarthy believes it can gain redress under Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome.

Macarthy's new terms, put to UniChem on Tuesday, were worth £60 million initially, with up to £20 million in deferred consideration. This compares with the original bid of £72 million.

The latest offer also included proposals to repay £9 million of discounts to UniChem members, although Mr

Peter Dodd, the UniChem chief executive, disputes the validity of including this figure in the total bid value. "I have been advised that the Takeover Panel would not sanction that," he said.

The offer was finally rejected by the UniChem board yesterday, and Macarthy promptly pulled out, with the deeply frustrated Mr Nicholas Ward, the chairman of Macarthy, complaining of the "intransigence" of the UniChem board, which, he said, had "refused to meet to discuss any of our proposals."

Mr Ward claimed that the directors of UniChem had "prevented their members from having the opportunity

to decide for themselves. They have agreed to consider a £100 million flotation of the business in 1990, but have now lost the chance to sell out this year for £80 million. This cannot be in the best interests of UniChem's members."

Mr Ward, who claims the support of more than 25 per cent of UniChem's members in his quest for negotiations, said Macarthy's bid had "shown up the anachronistic structure of the friendly societies."

Commenting on Macarthy's planned legal action, Mr Dodd said he felt that Article 85 could not apply to any disagreement between Macarthy and UniChem.



Victor Coloroll's John Ashcroft, with the cat used to advertise Kosset carpets, yesterday (Photograph: Barry Greenwood)

## Coloroll wins Crowther battle

By Carol Fergusson

Coloroll, the wallpaper and home furnishings group, claimed victory last night in its battle with Thomas Robinson for control of John Crowther, the carpets and clothing concern which owns the Kosset and Crossley carpet brands.

Shareholders owning 63.7 per cent of Crowther shares have accepted Coloroll's one-for-one share offer — a higher level of acceptance than had been expected. The offer, at last night's closing price for Coloroll, valued Crowther at 175p a share after Coloroll shares lost 6p during the day. The bid has now gone unconditional.

Mr John Ashcroft, the chairman of

Coloroll, said that it was excellent news. "We are delighted, but it should have taken place three weeks ago, before Thomas Robinson came in. But we are happy it is all sorted out", he said.

Thomas Robinson, the engineering company, is now considering negotiating some of the fees incurred in the takeover attempt. A spokesman said: "It was a very unusual situation, and we would like to revisit some of the costs." Estimates put the costs — including payments to Phillips & Drew, the stockbroker, Robert Fleming and J Henry Schroder Wagg, the merchant bankers, as well as public relations, legal and printing expenses — at about £1

million. Schroder was brought in to advise on the bid after the failure of the sub-underwriting on Thomas Robinson's 190p-a-share cash offer.

The Thomas Robinson share price had been depressed by the possibility that Robert Fleming could be left with a significant block of shares on the underwriting "stick".

However, as it became clear that Coloroll was the victor, Thomas Robinson's shares began to move up, closing at 408p, up 5p.

The Thomas Robinson spokesman said the group had made 16 acquisitions in the last two years, and that it would continue to make small acquisitions.

## Rowntree seeks friends

By Colin Campbell

Nestlé, and a statement by Tuesday morning will indicate the level of acceptance for its 900p cash/dividend offer. After 3pm on Monday, Nestlé is free to extend its offer, buy more shares or raise its bid.

At present, Nestlé has a direct 14 per cent interest in Rowntree which together with options and warrants gives it a 16 per cent "voice".

Nestlé's offer was later capped by a bid of 960p from Jacobs Suchard, its Swiss rival, which currently has a 29.9 per cent stake in Rowntree and whose formal offer document is expected by Thursday.

Rowntree insists that the battle to stay independent is not over yet. The group yesterday said "no comment" to persistent stock market suggestions that "contact" has been made between Rowntree and/or Nestlé/Jacobs Suchard.

Earlier this week, a section of the Rowntree workforce urged Mr Kenneth Dixon, the Rowntree chairman, and his board to seek "friendly meetings" with the Swiss bidders.

Rowntree shares were 5p easier at 1,033p last night.

Rowntree, the York chocolate group under siege from two Swiss bidders, and fighting to stay independent despite a hostile 46 per cent shareholding, was yesterday lobbying London institutions for last-minute support.

Rowntree fears that institutions and other shareholders will be swayed by the short-term attraction of cash on the table, and that a sufficient number of them will accept one of the Swiss bids making a foreign takeover inevitable.

Monday is the first closing day of the original offer from

Chase also announced that it will be pulling out of market-making in three British sectors — breweries, food retailing and food manufacturing.

"We have decided to realign our activity with our traditional areas of strength," said a Chase spokesman. "We gave it very careful consideration before we decided to pull out of these areas, but we found that they were not areas of heavy customer interest."

Speaking about the redundancies, she said they had been caused by the lack of activity in the stock market. However, the firm is believed to have been at least breaking even.

"Chase has not let anybody go since the crash. It kept holding on, hoping that things would improve, but the stock market has not picked up."

But she denied that the changes and job losses had been instigated by a cost-cutting instruction from the bank's American head office.

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## STOCK MARKET

## Lonrho shares sought for precious metal content

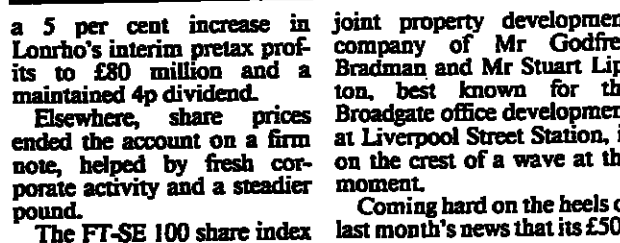
**Shares of Lornbe, the mining, trading and industrial group headed by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, were a special commodity yesterday as they raced up by 11p to 250p, after 255p.**

About 13 million shares changed hands as buyers strongly supported the stock on continuing consideration of the group's extensive precious metal interests and on hopes of bumper first-half profits when the figures are announced on Thursday.

Sentiment was also given a lift in the early stages by vague suggestions that RTZ, flush with cash after the sale of its North Sea oil and gas interests, had approached Mr. Rowland, now in his seventies, about the possible purchase of his sizeable stake in the company as a prelude to a bid.

Most operators took this story with a pinch of salt, but, nevertheless, continued to ring their buying orders in to the market-makers.

**London Shop Property, the property investment, trading and housebuilding group, has bought the Market Street Arcade in Leeds from Goldblay Developments. The property will be refurbished and the arcade should be worth £3 million, once the work has been carried out, London Shop claims.**



The USM-listed Stanhope, in which Olympia & York, the Canadian private property company, owns a 33 per cent stake, on the other hand relinquished 10p to 31p.

Abbey Life, the unit-linked insurer, rose by 9p to 295p as more than 4 million shares changed hands on talk that a

British financial services market, is stalking the company and is ready to bid for Abbey with the main attraction being its large sales force and well-known name.

Among other life assurances, Pearl, in which Mr Larry Adler's FAI Insurance holds a 7.1 per cent stake and Australian Mutual a further 4.5 per cent, gained 6p to 184p.

**Bristol Channel Ship**  
Repairers soared by 5p to 19.5p on persistent, speculative buying, fuelled by hopes of a bid from Mr Peter de Savary's Highland Park for the US Navy's USM vehicle.

**Geoffrey Foster**

**New York (Reuters)** — Blue chips surrendered opening gains in early trading yesterday as the market turned lower. Traders reported that yesterday's employment figures for May failed to offer direction to investors since many of the component figures were expected.

Seng index rose by 21.68 points to 2,568.35 after gaining 50 points during the previous two days. The broader-based Hong Kong index was 15.02 points higher at 1,700.2.

Turnover remained high at HK\$11.1 billion (£78.8 million).

— *Continued from page 1*

Thursday ahead of the figures turned to selling yesterday as traders evened up positions before the weekend. The Dow Jones industrial average slipped by 4 points to 2,048.45.

lower in active trading yesterday as most institutions concerned about Wall Street's direction, stuck to the side.

● **Hong Kong** — Prices closed higher yesterday, supported by active buying, mainly from local speculators. The Hang

WALL

	2	1	
AMR Cp	44%	43%	Fedders
ASA	46%	44%	Fst Chicago
Aetna Life	44%	44%	Fst Int Bnc
Allied Signal	33%	33%	Fst Penn C
Allis Chalm	7%	11%	FT Wachs
		45%	Food Mart

Alcoa	48	46%	Ford Motor
Amaz Inc	21%	20%	GAF Cp
AMR Hess	28%	28%	GTE Cp
Am Brands	45%	46%	Gen Cp
Am Cynand	49	48%	Gn Dynam
Am Ele Pwr	28%	28%	Gen Electr
Amex	26%	26%	Gen Inst
			Gen Milt

Am Family	14%	14%	Gen Mills
Am Home	75%	76%	Gen Motor
Am Int Grp	56%	57%	Gen Pub U
Am Stand	77%	77%	Genesco
Am Telph	27	27%	Georgia P
Amoco Cp	76%	76	Galleto
Anheuser B	31%	32	Goodrich

Amoco Steel	9%	9%	Goodyear
Asarco Inc	26	24%	Gould Inc
Ashtand Oil	67%	68%	Grace Co
Atl Richld	85%	86%	Grt Atl Pac
Avon Prod	23%	24%	Grayhnd
Bk Boston	27	27%	Gruman
Bank NY	32%	32%	Gulf West

Seng index rose by 21.68 points to 2,568.35 after gaining 50 points during the previous two days. The broader-based Hong Kong index was 15.02 points higher at 1,700.02.

● Sydney — The national share market shrugged off a sluggish early tone to close sharply higher.

The All-Ordinaries index was up by 15.7 at 1,579.1 and the All-Resources by 25.0 to 879.7. The gold index jumped by 25.7 points, or 5.1 per cent

● Frankfurt — Shares ended a

moderate day mostly firmer, boosted by large purchase orders for Siemens.

index, calculated at midday, rose by 6.8 points, or 0.5 per cent, to 1,407.8. The Boersen-Zeitung 30-share index, calculated every half-hour, rose

**STREET**

[illegible][illegible]

PATRICK SHEEHY, CHAIRMAN, B.A.T. INDUSTRIES,  
MADE THE FOLLOWING POINTS TO SHAREHOLDERS AT  
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING ON 2 JUNE 1988:

- \* Our first quarter results showed turnover, operating profit and pre-tax profit at constant rates of exchange all attractively ahead of 1987.
- \* I must again caution about reading too much into the results of any one quarter, particularly as an indicator of the full year.
- \* Exchange rate movements, consumer confidence in the final quarter and the behaviour of investment markets are all factors which can exert influence on the profits for the rest of the year.
- \* While I am confident of real improvement in earnings per share and in dividends, the extent of this growth cannot be predicted.



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Copies of the full speech are available from the Company Secretary, B.A.T. Industries p.l.c., Windsor House, 50 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0NL

مَكْنَزٌ مِنَ الْأَصْلِ



# Wedgwood may join queue for Royal Worcester sale

By Joe Joseph

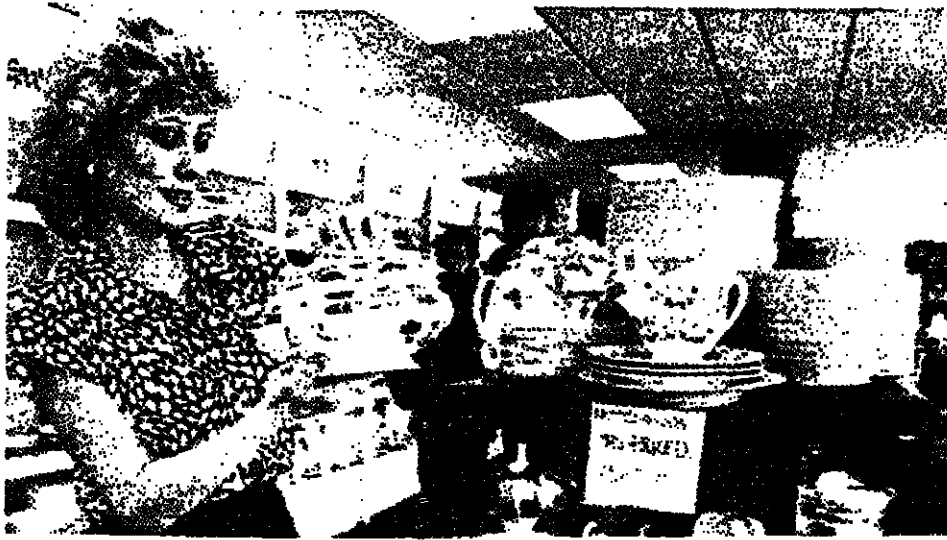
Wedgwood, the fine bone china company that London International Group failed to buy two years ago when it wanted to strengthen its china interests, is ready to turn the tables on its one-time predator. It is considering buying Royal Worcester Spode, the fine china subsidiary that LIG has put up for sale.

Mr Paddy Byrne, the chairman and chief executive of Wedgwood, said: "Obviously we're interested in having a look. I don't know what we would find out, but we'd be foolish not to have a look."

"We're interested but not excitedly interested. We'll put ourselves on the mailing list for the pre-prospectus and take it from there."

The decision by LIG to sell the company it bought in 1984 and focus on its main activities of condoms and surgical gloves reflects both the company's failure to achieve the scale of operation it believes is necessary to compete effectively in the china trade and Royal Worcester's gloomy results. Losses reached £1.2 million in the year to March.

Wedgwood — which fell to Waterford Glass of Ireland after LIG's bid was blocked by a reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission — could be joined by a clutch of other potential bidders, almost all of them foreign.



For sale: a customer examines Royal Worcester Spode china in Stoke on Trent yesterday

Mr Alan Woltz, the chairman of Royal Worcester, said interest has been expressed by a number of parties and that informal approaches have been trickling in ever since LIG's bid for Wedgwood stumbled. SG Warburg, the merchant bank, is conducting an auction.

The European companies most likely to be tempted are Hutschenreuther and Villeroy and Boch, both West German, and Royal Copenhagen, which is owned by Carlsberg, the Danish brewer. The interest in strong, traditional brand names across Europe as 1992's single market nears could spur demand from Royal Worcester's European rivals.

Noritake, from Japan, is also seen as a possible contender. In the US, which has a strong appetite for Spode china, Lenox, America's biggest porcelain and glass company, has already been mentioned.

There has also been speculation of a management buyout from LIG.

Analysts say that Pearson, the publishing-to-banking group, is unlikely to feature among possible British suitors. They doubt that Pearson would be eager to add Royal Worcester to Royal Doulton, the fine china company it already owns.

But a company such as Coleroll, the acquisitive home

furnishings company, might enjoy the cachet of having Royal Worcester and Spode in its portfolio.

The biggest question mark over a bid by Wedgwood is whether such an approach would be referred to the Monopolies Commission. Some industry sources feel the corporate climate has changed substantially since LIG's bid for Wedgwood was blocked, particularly if the predator that emerges is foreign.

They suggest that following the green light given by the Government to a Swiss takeover of Rowntree, a monopolies reference of a bid by Wedgwood for Royal Worcester may be far from automatic.

# Dollar rise cools the professor's long hot wait for Rover Group

Every cent the dollar gains is a drop of cooling water on the craggy brow of Professor Roland Smith who, as chairman of British Aerospace, can reasonably claim to have landed the hottest seat in town. He needs his edges unfrayed while he waits for the European Commission's ruling, expected shortly, on BAE's bid to take Rover Group from Mrs Thatcher's impatient hands, and negotiates with the Government for more "insurance" against currency and other losses in developing the A330/340 European Airbus.



KENNETH FLEET

Airbus accounted for £48 million of BAE's £68 million losses on civil aircraft last year; and of the £320 million of exceptional provisions in the 1987 accounts relating to anticipated losses on civil aircraft orders and estimated sales through to 1991, £180 million were down to Airbus.

For his hat trick, Professor Smith needs a fundamental reorganization of Airbus Industrie, in which BAE has a 20 per cent stake, to make it more efficient, more commercial and more accountable.

It is a tall order for a 59-year-old academic who became chairman only in September, to the uncelebrated disappointment of Sir Raymond Lygo, the chief executive. His chances of preferment went out of the window when he appeared on the "wrong" side of Mrs Thatcher in the Westland shambles.

A noted pluralist in the mediaeval ecclesiastical tradition, Professor Smith has sensibly reduced his number of livings, including that of Professor of Marketing (part-time) at the University of Manchester Institute of Science of Technology. After 22 years of successfully bringing the real world of business into lecture theatre and study, he has been rewarded with an honorary visiting professorship at UMIST and given the title of emeritus professor by the university.

The Rover acquisition would be a great coup, both for its financial implications and in its timing. At a stroke the

deal would double BAE's balance sheet assets and add 40p a share to earnings in the next financial year. At 389p the shares are still a good speculative buy.

Lord Young of Graffham, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, is confident that the Commission hurdle will present no problems. In principle, he is right, but Mr Peter Sutherland, the Commissioner for Competition, is unlikely to rubber-stamp the terms: an injection of £800 million of government money into Rover before the sale of its 99.8 per cent shareholding to BAE for £150 million.

Mr Sutherland and his Brussels colleagues will argue against the £800 million on the grounds that it is excessive and is an added measure of "unfair competition." BAE would then try to renegotiate the £150 million takeover price. It needs, however, to be flexible. With Ford and Volkswagen showing interest in Rover from the wings, BAE has much to lose.

For its part, Rover is relaxed about the Brussels dialogue. Under Mr Graham Day it has emerged into the light of profitability and with a reputation for successfully applying advanced technology and modern manufacturing systems — a process in which another professor, Mr Kumar Bhattacharya, and Warwick University have played a significant role.

Though the group's strength as a competitive car maker is less than its new corporate image — reliability of Rover vehicles is still under attack, sales of the Sterling have collapsed in the US and for new model development Rover is heavily dependent on Honda's involvement — it knows it has plenty to contribute to BAE, in addition to

earnings and up to £500 million of tax losses. That is true at the manufacturing level; more interestingly, it may also be true at the level of senior management.

BAE, as its problems become more visible, can be seen as a much less efficient operation than one might have supposed. It is run by highly intelligent people with a narrow focus. Hitherto as a leading military aircraft and defence contractor, the company has been able to experiment with taxpayers' money. That relaxed era is over.

Therefore it will be fascinating to see what degree of control BAE would exercise over Rover. And looking at the same issue from the other end, whether Mr Day, who has a great opportunistic streak matching his management skills, will take over from Sir Raymond Lygo.

## New departures

The fashion for setting up new financial boutiques is spreading. Mr John Loudon, who is aged 52, after 18 years with NM Rothschild and a managing director of the bank during and after Jacob's reign, is setting up shop with the support of two non-competing financial services groups. Corporate finance will be the business, partly, but by no means exclusively, mining and metals. He will remain a non-executive director of NMR.

It is the second new departure in the Loudon family. Younger brother George has just been taken from AMRO and put at the top of the non-domestic banking tree at the Midland. If the name strikes a familiar chord, both are sons of Mr John H. a distinguished chairman of Royal Dutch Shell.

With a change of vintage, I salute Mr Cecil Redfern who has sent out his last chairman's statement after 27 eventful years at the wheel of Godfrey Davis. Now 71, he joined 53 years ago and succeeded the founder. A great pillar of the motor trade, craggy, tough, kind, "Red" will surely enjoy the rest of the journey.

# Guinness Mahon demerger agreed

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Guinness Mahon will open on Monday as an independent merchant bank, following the approval of its demerger from GPG — formerly Guinness Peat Group — at a shareholders' meeting yesterday.

Guinness Mahon shares are expected to open on Monday at between 80p and 100p. The shares of the undivided GPG group stood at 75p yesterday, but are expected to fall to about 60p on Monday after the demerger.

Mr David Poutney, merchant bank analyst for Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said: "The 100p a share valuation for Guinness Mahon would put it on the same multiple of 13 times earnings as GPG. That may be too optimistic."

Guinness Mahon will have capital and reserves of £90 million, with negligible borrowings after a reorganization of its balance sheet earlier in the year.

Mr Geoffrey Bell, the deputy executive chairman, said: "The bank has a poor earnings record and it is now up to us to improve this."

"The ultimate target is to reach a 20 per cent after tax return on assets, although reaching 10 per cent will be the first stage."

He singled out private banking, corporate finance and fund management as areas of further development.

Meanwhile, the sale of GPG's 14 per cent stake in Guinness Peat Aviation, the successful aircraft leasing company, will take place soon. Citibank, which is handling the sale for GPG, has drawn up a shortlist of buyers.

Equitcorp, the New Zealand company which holds 61 per cent of both GPG and Guinness Mahon, is also hoping to sell the rest of GPG this year.

# Henderson funds' profits fall 15%

By Carol Fergusson

Henderson Administration, the fund management group, revealed the full impact of the October stock market crash in its preliminary figures to March 31. Profits fell 15 per cent to £22.5 million, with all the adverse impact concentrated in the second half.

Earnings per share before equalization fell 18 per cent to 65.7p, but the dividend was lifted 8 per cent, to 27p net.

Mr Ben Wrey, the deputy chairman and managing director of Henderson, said fee income from pension funds in the second half was much lower, as many of the funds pay a fee determined by the funds' value. Compared with a value of £9.6 billion at the end of September, funds under management had fallen to £7.6 billion by the end of March. In addition, sales of unit trusts fell away, also hitting revenues.

Mr Wrey also said that costs

had risen. "We had our salary review at the end of September, and by October 1, the review was in place and we were committed to a higher level of personnel costs," he said. Henderson has also installed new computer systems, and moved to new premises with a much higher rent.

He said that some costs would "edge down modestly" this year. "The cost of running the unit trusts will gradually fall, we have sublet a floor of the new building, and we will sublet some more," he said.

The group has more than £40 million in cash resources, and Mr Wrey indicated that he was looking to make an acquisition in the financial services area. "Making acquisitions in a bull market is perilous," he said, "but we are more inclined to do so in a bear market. We have nothing in our sights but we have had a number of discussions."

## A winning formula for forex speculators

Has the Bank of England lost its touch? Or is there a kinder explanation why it has been given, with acclamation, the Forex Speculators Golden Crown for charity beyond the call of duty to underserving gnomes?

For the Bank to let it be known that bank base rates would move symmetrically with changes in the sterling-mark ratio is giving money away as if there is no tomorrow. Offer the foreign exchange market a guaranteed winning formula — in this instance a 4 per cent change in the exchange rate will trigger an opposite movement of 1 per cent in base rates — and the dealers will love you for as long as you apply it.

Even though the Bank, while acknowledging "symmetry," denies that the relationship between exchange rates and interest rates is "mechanical," I find it hard to believe that off his own bat Mr

Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the Governor, chooses to give so much away. It seems more likely that in their efforts to find a satisfactory compromise between Mr Nigel Lawson's pursuit of stable exchange rates and the Prime Minister's insistence on keeping the lid on inflation through high exchange or high interest rates, or both, the Treasury and the Bank have got themselves into a corner.

Somehow they have got to change the rules of the game. There must be some risk that Mrs Thatcher will again ventilate views that might not totally accord with the approach of her Chancellor. Not a helpful prospect.

The pound may have lost some of its flavour (for how long will depend on how long the sudden appeal of the dollar and mark lasts) which means higher base rates, perhaps as high as 9 per cent to 10 per cent, to help counter inflation and the mounting balance of payments

deficit. This may not depress the equity market too much. It was almost like old times on Wednesday when on the back of a 74.68 points rise on Wall Street the day before, the FT-SE index climbed 21.3 to 1805.7. "Sell in May and go away. Buy again on Derby Day."

Well not quite. While volume did improve, the fund managers continued to brood. What would "President" Michael Dukakis do about the US budget deficit? How would "President" Bush respond to the problem he has been close to for years — that of America's new status as a debtor nation?

While waiting for answers to these and other pertinent questions, the bases on which the equity market is valued — 12 times historic earnings, 11 times prospective earnings — look pretty solid. I continue to be impressed by the fact that Rowntree shares were priced at £4 in April and at £10 in May.

# Seagram pursues deal with GrandMet

By Our City Staff

Seagram, the Canadian spirits group which won the battle with Grand Metropolitan for Martell in February, hopes to arrange a deal soon over the British hotel and drinks group's Far Eastern distribution agreement with the cognac house.

The trading agreement, which first prompted International Distillers and Vintners — GrandMet's wines and spirits division — to forge an equity link with Martell last year, has turned into a controversial element of Seagram's £525 million takeover of France's second biggest cognac producer.

Martell's high price reflects not only cognac's strength in an otherwise depressed world spirits market, but also its booming popularity in the Far East.

There, cognac is seen by spirits companies as a passport into one of the world's fastest-growing and most lucrative drinks markets.

Industry analysts say Seagram's purchase of Martell would make full financial

cially redraw, IDV's trading agreement.

They estimate that it could prove costly for the Canadian company. GrandMet has said it would fight in court to uphold the distribution accord.

So far, Seagram has been coy about its plans for the GrandMet tie-up. But on a two-day visit to London, Mr David Sacks, the president, said: "We have had some extremely preliminary discussion only if Seagram could unravel, or at least substan-

cussions with IDV to resolve whatever disagreements we have."

"I hope that as two mature companies we will be able to resolve those disagreements to our mutual satisfaction and on a commercially amicable basis."

● Remy Martin, the French cognac house, is seeking link-ups with other drinks companies to strengthen its worldwide distribution network, but insists it will resist any takeover bid.

tionally redraw, IDV's trading agreement.

They estimate that it could prove costly for the Canadian company. GrandMet has said it would fight in court to uphold the distribution accord.

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## Financier says he would consider 'viable' restructuring

# Icahn awaits new Texaco plan

New York (Reuters) — Mr Carl Icahn, the corporate raider, said that if Texaco proposes a restructuring plan that he views as being viable, he would consider it.

He made the statement at a meeting of analysts and investors which he had called to discuss the financing for his \$14.22 billion (£7.9 billion) takeover offer for America's third largest oil company.

Texaco has announced a restructuring plan to sell \$5 billion worth of assets, but Mr Icahn has criticized it because he does not believe the company would distribute the proceeds to shareholders.

He is waging a proxy fight for five of 14 board seats, and has offered to pay \$60

per share for the company if his bid is put to shareholders.

Mr Icahn told the analysts that he would not reconsider another restructuring plan that he discussed with Texaco as part of an effort to reach a settlement last month.

He would not say what would make a restructuring plan viable, but added that he would listen to a Texaco restructuring proposal "if it was a really great restructuring... then we wouldn't have to go through all this."

Mr Icahn said he would need \$14.42 billion to buy the 85.2 per cent of Texaco that he does not own and pay off various debts. He would raise \$5.36 billion through asset sales and the remaining

\$8.86 billion could be supported by the company's cash flow.

But he said little about how he would finance the bid, other than that he would not use an investment bank and was confident of financing from banks.

Texaco commented that the details Mr Icahn had revealed about his financing for the proposed takeover of the company were sketchy, sloppy, and wrong.

"Mr Icahn cannot truly believe that he can raise the more than \$20 billion he would need to complete this transaction. In assuming he would have to finance only \$9 billion to complete the transaction, Mr Icahn has simply wished away or ignored more than \$5 billion in debt and other obligations he also would have to immediately finance," it said.

# ALPHA STOCKS

# RECENT ISSUES

Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000
ADT 1,980	Costs 384	Land Sec 639	Royal Ins 1,077
Abbey 4,220	CU 1,291	Leasehold 1,171	Saschi 1,171
ABG-Lyons 3,382	Cou Gold 1,104	L&G 4,080	Sainsbury 328
Admiral 1,708	CO 334	Lloyds 2,815	Seab & N 3,382
ADSA 7,576	Courtaulds 1,914	Lunatic 1,537	Seabank 2,006
AG Foods 485	Dagley 501	Magnet 772	Shell 862
Argal 731	Gen 486	M&S 3,795	Smith & N 170
BA 3,200	Diems 591	Smith WH 170	Smiths Ind 76
BET 718	ECC 591	SPC 688	Stc 1,719
BTH 1,050	Enterprise 2,685	Metall Box 3,147	Stan Chart 2,153
BAT 4,286	Ferranti 3,263	Midland 702	Stanhope 478
Barclays 1,057	Fisons 555	Midwest 1,111	Sun Alliance 31
Bee 920	Gen Acc 157	NIP Food 1,829	T & N 408
Bechem 3,283	Gen Acc 157	NIP Food 1,829	T & N 408
Bezer 1,578	Gen Acc 157	NIP Food 1,829	T & N 408
Barcl SW 587	Gen Acc 157	NIP Food 1,829	T & N 408
BBC 104	Globe Inv 228	Peterson 4,729	Thorn Elm 1,084
Blue Arrow 3,695	Glynwed 228	Plessey 4,317	Thyagar 4,317
Blue Circle 387	Grand Met 1,620	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
BSC 2,113	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
Shots 1,135	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
BPI 262	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
Br Aero 119	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
Br Airways 2,228	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
Br Camen 4,154	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
Br Gas 5,500	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
Br Petrol 2,777	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
Br Telecom 8,185	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
Brax 357	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
Burn 941	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
Burnish 2,537	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
CBW 1,258	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526
Cadbury 8,225	GU'S A 215	Prudential 8,108	THP 526

EQUITIES		Powell (78p)	90
ASB Barnett	70 +2	Powling L/A	179 +7
ASW	153 +1	Reichm Env (195p)	232 +7
Acre Oil	217 +17	Sanderson Elec	133
Barbican	2,801	Scott Pickford	26 +1
Carbo	146	Southnews	176
Conroy Pet	59 +2	TGI (130p)	138 -1
Dagmar Motors	113 +2	Thomson (125p)	130
Dane Exploration	33	Wardell Rob	53 +5
Domestic Gen	176	Waterman Part (140p)	136 +2
Dudley Jenkins (85p)	101		
Everest Foods (165p)	178 -2		
HPC Group	106		
Herring Sun (150p)	155		
Isopad Int	119 -4		
Johnston (122p)	140 +2		
Morris Ashby (30p)	93 +2		
P&P (175p)	203 +10		
Page (Michals)	51 -1		
Pennant	24		
Portugal	555 +5		
		(Issue price in brackets)	

# TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Declaration	For Settlement
June 10	June 10	September 12	September 12
Call options were taken out on 3/6/88	Call options were taken out on 3/6/88	Call options were taken out on 3/6/88	Call options were taken out on 3/6/88
Options Group: Sains, GEC, Ineco, Amco, Tuskier Resources, Control Securities, Reliance, Gannock Resources.	Options Group: Sains, GEC, Ineco, Amco, Tuskier Resources, Control Securities, Reliance, Gannock Resources.	Options Group: Sains, GEC, Ineco, Amco, Tuskier Resources, Control Securities, Reliance, Gannock Resources.	Options Group: Sains, GEC, Ineco, Amco, Tuskier Resources, Control Securities, Reliance, Gannock Resources.
Put & Call: BP plc.	Put & Call: BP plc.	Put & Call: BP plc.	Put & Call: BP plc.

## Income Growth

# SECURITIES TRUST OF SCOTLAND

## Offers Capital Returns

Year to 31st March	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	OVER FIVE YEARS
DIVIDEND GROWTH	+15%	+25%	+25%	+20%	+20%	+159%
SHARE PRICE 1983 = 40p	48p	57p	83p	110p	98p	+145%

From the Chairman's statement: "I believe the main reason that the Trust's shares are in demand, especially since the October collapse, is because of the relatively high immediate yield and our clearly defined objective of growth in income with a consequent increase in capital value."

The 1988 Annual Report for Securities Trust of Scotland is now available. If you would like a copy and information on the Martin Currie Savings Plan please complete and return the coupon below.

Securities Trust of Scotland p.l.c.

A member of the Association of Investment Trust Companies

Please complete and return this coupon to Jane Ironside, Martin Currie Investment Management Limited, 29 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4HA. Tel: 031-225 3811.

Please send me a copy of the 1988 Report and Accounts for Securities Trust of Scotland

Please send me details and application forms for the Martin Currie Savings Plan

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

T14/8

**MARTIN CURRIE**

THE INDEPENDENT INVESTMENT MANAGERS

A member of I.M.R.O.



**Prices in this section refer to Thursday's trading**

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

ured with 1975 was down at 76.2 (day's range 76.2-76.5).

## LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Previous open interest 34916		US Treasury Bond		Previous open interest	
0.97	91.02	7045	Jun 82	87.10	87.14
0.99				87.08	87.10

2475 2-22-73



# Portfolio

PLUS NEW

## Accumulator

From your Portfolio gold and check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add these prices to your running total for the week and check this against the weekly dividend figure on this page. If it matches or exceeds this figure, you have won outright or a share of the total weekly accumulator prize money stated. If you do not, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Cash or Div
1	Wardlaw SG	Bank/Discount	
2	Anglo Leasing	Bank/Discount	
3	Anglo Ltd	Bank/Discount	
4	Whitbread 'A' (a)	Breweries	
5	Berford (SAW) Gas	Food	
6	Meyer Int	Food	
7	Fennell Elect	Building/Roads	
8	Br Drilling	Building/Roads	
9	Petrol C&W	Building/Roads	
10	Nash Ind	Industrial L-R	
11	Auto Sec	Industrial L-R	
12	NMC Group	Industrial L-R	
13	Bliss & Goldstein	Industrial L-R	
14	Clarke Nichols	Industrial L-R	
15	Landless	Industrial L-R	
16	Kepp Trust	Industrial L-R	
17	Oliver Paper	Industrial L-R	
18	Johnson Manley	Industrial L-R	
19	Lee Scott Bt	Industrial L-R	
20	Marler	Industrial L-R	
21	JS Pathology	Industrial L-R	
22	Chamberlain & Hill	Industrial L-R	
23	Brixton	Industrial L-R	
24	Gr Western Res	Industrial L-R	
25	Price Marlowe	Industrial L-R	
26	ML Hops	Industrial L-R	
27	Starch Goldsmith	Industrial L-R	
28	Goat Pet	Industrial L-R	
29	Tombins	Industrial L-R	
30	Camford Eng	Industrial L-R	
31	Trinity Ind	Industrial L-R	
32	Chick (Int)	Industrial L-R	
33	Copson PLC	Industrial L-R	
34	Talbot	Industrial L-R	
35	Hickling Postcard	Industrial L-R	
36	Reyon	Industrial L-R	
37	Courtesy Paper	Industrial L-R	
38	Laine (I)	Industrial L-R	
39	Reddit Colman (a)	Industrial L-R	
40	Independent	Industrial L-R	
41	Fraser	Industrial L-R	
42	Av Aeropac (a)	Industrial L-R	
43	Av Aeropac (a)	Industrial L-R	
44	Noble & Lund	Industrial L-R	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in today's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

### BRITISH FUNDS

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### UNDATED

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### INDEX-LINKED

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### BANKS, DISCOUNT HP

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### BREWERIES

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### BUILDING, ROADS

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### CINEMAS, TV

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### DRAPERY, STORES

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### HOTELS, CATERERS

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### INDUSTRIALS A-D

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### ELECTRICALS

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Firm end to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began May 23. Dealings ended yesterday. \$Contango day on Monday. Settlement day June 13. \$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES: PAGE 27).

### High Low Company

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### High Low Company

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### High Low Company

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### High Low Company

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### High Low Company

1988	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	%	Div
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### High Low Company

254	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
255	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
256	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
257	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
258	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
259	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
260	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
261	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
262	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
263	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
264	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
265	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
266	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
267	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
268	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
269	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
270	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
271	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
272	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
273	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
274	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
275	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
276	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
277	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
278	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
279	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
280	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
281	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
282	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
283	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
284	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
285	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
286	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
287	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
288	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
289	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
290	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
291	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
292	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
293	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
294	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
295	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
296	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
297	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
298	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
299	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
300	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
301	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
302	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
303	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
304	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
305	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
306	100	270	114	100	114	100	114
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## FAMILY MONEY

Edited by Maria Scott

# Summer blues on home front

Pressure is now on mortgage rates to rise, following this week's Bank of England led rise in base rates to 8 per cent.

Although lenders were not championing the bit to react to the increase immediately, there is a feeling that if the pound continues to rise, the trend will be for mortgage rates to move away from their present low levels.

It is less than a month since the last cut in base rates, when there were suggestions that mortgage rates might have to come down.

But the banks and building societies held firm on their mortgage rates when the base rate fell to 7.5 per cent in mid-May because they were not convinced that level would stick. Sadly for home-owners, their caution has proved to be well founded.

Jim Birrell, operations director at the Halifax Building Society, said after Thursday's move back to 8 per cent: "This confirms our caution in postponing a further mortgage rate reduction."

The Halifax set its present rate of 9.8 per cent when base rates were at 8.5 per cent. But this does not necessarily mean that an increase would be ruled out if the base rate moved back to that level in the next few weeks.

A Halifax spokesman said yesterday that the society now reviews rates every week and generally rates are moving more quickly than in the past.

There is now wide variation in the cost of home loans and a number of the newer lenders

Mortgage Corporation draws its funds from the wholesale money markets, so it is less tied to base rates than the building societies.

With economists and the markets talking of further base rate rises through the summer, perhaps to around the 9.5 per cent level, home-owners should not rule out the possibility that mortgage rates will be back up to 11 per cent by the end of the year.

The Halifax says a base rate at this level would suggest a mortgage rate of 10.5 to 11 per cent. At 11 per cent, a £30,000 repayment mortgage spread over 25 years would cost £17.89 a month more than it does at present.

As always, there is a flipside to this coin and investors would see the rates on their savings accounts increased as well. A mortgage rate of 11 per cent would indicate a basic investment rate of about 5 per cent compared with 3.5 per cent at present.

As base rates move, building societies realize the need to remain competitive in the investment market when people start to see the benefits of the Budget's tax cuts starting to feed through into their salary cheques in the second half of this month.

Demand for mortgages is running at record levels, fuelled by mortgage rates at their lowest levels in 10 years. On Friday, May 27, the Halifax released £147.5 million of money to borrowers completing their purchases - a record for one day.

The fierce competition in the market was underlined this week when the National Westminster announced a 0.5 percentage point discount on mortgages taken out between June 6 and July 8.

Yesterday it was still possible to find mortgages for a little over 8 per cent. And fixed-rate mortgages were still on offer for those who were nervous about what will happen later in the year.

Brokers London & Capital had fixed-rate mortgages at three different rates, - 9.25 per cent, 9.85 per cent and 9.9 per cent. On each of these the lenders will advance no more than 85 per cent of the purchase price of the property.

The rates are fixed for an average of three years.

London & Capital is also offering a rate of 8.4 per cent for large loans, between £100,000 and £2.5 million.

Richard Leigh, a director of the company, says he believes rates will rise in the short term. But he believes that with



Holding steady: House-owners with mortgages need fear no immediate increase but higher rates appear to be on the way



Jim Birrell, left: "Our caution was confirmed". John Robertson, right, points out the margin

the economy fundamentally strong, house-buyers will be able to borrow at between 9 per cent and 9.5 per cent for at least another two years.

Borrowers need not fear that the cost of mortgages will go anywhere near the 14 to 15 per cent levels seen in the early 1980s.

The Halifax reported this week that house prices are still rising at unprecedented levels. Nationally they rose 22 per cent in May "with no indications yet of this slowing down".

David Gilchrist, the society's general manager for strategic planning, said yesterday that there would have

to be a substantial rise in mortgage rates for prices to be denied.

However, despite the heavy demand for mortgage money, there is no sign of pressure to lend dropping off. And competition between lenders is helping to dampen any enthusiasm lenders might have to increase rates.

Building societies are still benefiting from the extra funds that have flowed in since October, and it is estimated that they have pushed their share of new loans back up to 60 per cent from the 45 per cent level it reached at the end of last year.

Building societies are also

introducing new money to the market as agents for foreign lenders. The Skipton Building Society this week announced an agreement with the French bank, Société Générale to market loans on its behalf. The society will promote and administer them.

But the French loans will complement the Skipton's mortgages, said the society's general manager for development, Peter Turley. They are likely to be slightly cheaper than the Skipton's and the French bank is willing to lend larger multiples of income.

Maria Scott

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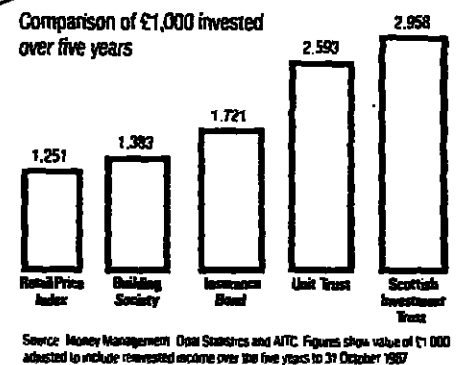
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## Finance company suspended by Fimbra

Fimbra, the regulatory authority for investment intermediaries, has taken its first major action under the Financial Services Act. It has suspended Brookfield Insurance Brokers, of The Esplanade, Weymouth, Dorset, authorized to sell life insurance, unit trusts and pensions.

Brookfield had been instructed "not to conduct investment business pending clarification of the company's affairs".

A Fimbra spokesman said Brookfield had received full authorization to conduct investment business under the Financial Services Act. It had been a Fimbra member before the Act came into force and had been granted authorization after completing the necessary conversion procedures. The suspension followed a spot check.

Fimbra's spokesman would not give reasons and said he did not know how long it would take for the investigation to be completed. Suspension means Brookfield cannot take on any new investment business and cannot pay out any money without Fimbra's permission.

Brookfield also sells non-investment-related insurance, which is not affected. Brookfield is registered with the Insurance Brokers Registration Council (IBRC), which regulates insurance brokers. Alison Carr, the IBRC's assistant registrar, said yesterday, however, that this body would also be looking into Brookfield's affairs.

Brookfield's proprietor is Derek Penniston. He said there had been problems with the company's accounts recently but he believed they had been sorted out. He said he was concerned about the way Fimbra had handled the suspension. News reached the Press before he was told himself.

"It would appear that I am being used very much as an example without any redress," he said.

Mr Penniston, who intends to take legal advice, said no money was outstanding to clients.

## The long wait ahead for 7,000 investors

Investors in Barlow Clowes, the gilt fund manager being investigated by the Department of Trade and the new City watchdog, the Securities and Investments Board, are likely to have a long wait before they get all of their money back.

About 7,000 investors placed £51 million in Barlow Clowes Gilt Managers (BCGM), the UK operation of Barlow Clowes.

Additionally, there are at least 2,000 British investors who have placed money in another Barlow Clowes business - in Gibraltar - Barlow Clowes International. The managing director of that business, John Perez, has told *The Times* that investors in the Gibraltar fund can have their money back in three stages over a six-month period.

So what is the present position of investors in both funds and what should they be doing at the moment?

The UK operation, Barlow Clowes Gilt Managers, is in provisional liquidation and two special managers from accountants Cork Gully have been appointed.

The special managers are Michael Jordan and Malcolm London. Barlow Clowes investors should contact them on 01-606 7700 and give them details of their investment in the UK fund. On two days this week Cork Gully received 4,200 calls from anxious investors.

What are the special managers doing?

Their principal role is as caretakers to locate all the assets of BCGM and to secure them. They will be looking into all BCGM's bank accounts, records, finding out how much money there is,

who owns it and how it can be distributed.

"In general terms the special managers are battling for the creditors, which largely means the investors in this case," one legal expert said this week.

Are the special managers expert?

Investors can draw some comfort from the fact that the special managers are very experienced. Mr Jordan, in particular, has drawn plaudits from professionals operating in the insolvency area. "I would myself have confidence in those particular special managers," one of Britain's leading insolvency experts has told *The Times*.

What is the next legal stage?

The SIB is going to petition for the compulsory winding-up of BCGM in early July. If it succeeds in doing this, it will be followed, possibly some months later, by a distribution to investors.

How much will investors get back?

Nobody really knows at this stage, because it is not clear precisely why the authorities have decided to take action against BCGM.

It is worth mentioning however that James Ferguson, the parent company of BCGM, has said that on May 23 "BCGM satisfactorily completed a full reconciliation of client's balances with assets held". This appears to mean that BCGM considers that all the investors' money is still there and identifiable against every investor.

Even if this is correct there is no certainty about exactly what investors would get back. This is because, according to Peter Clowes, chairman of Barlow Clowes, the discretionary management agree-

ment that applied to investors' money does not contain a precise statement on what should happen to this money in the event of its premature withdrawal.

He says some form of actuarial calculation will be necessary to work out what investors are entitled to. This would be based on the value of investors' current right to receive distributions of income from BCGM and their entitlement to a maturity value - a capital lump sum.

There has been reference to a supposed £1.7 million deficiency. What is this?

Again, according to Mr Clowes, BCGM uses formulae for its own internal purposes to value the fund, which are linked to the cost of repurchasing the original gilts that went in the fund. These show a £1.7 million deficiency.

It is also worth pointing out that £1.7 million is 3 per cent of the £51 million invested with BCGM.

Should investors take their own separate legal advice?

It may be worthwhile for BCGM investors to form a club or association, and to charge every participant a small sum to fund the cost of expert legal representation. There are avenues open to investors under the Insolvency Act to seek the return of their money. Separate legal advice is therefore an option worth considering, although it would lead to investors incurring additional costs and could conceivably bring them into conflict with the special managers.

What is happening in Gibraltar?

Some investors have instructed solicitors to make formal demands for the return of their money. The managing director of the Gibraltar operation says investors can have their money back but that there must be an orderly withdrawal of funds.

He has proposed a three stage process and said on Thursday: "We will pay back 30 to 33 per cent in seven to ten days, then another 30 to 33 per cent in 60-90 days and the balance in 90 days. We expect it will take a total of 180 days."

Lawrence Lever



Peter Clowes: "calculation"



Michael Jordan: the expert

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## FAMILY MONEY

## Maps are in, thanks to Black Monday

Antique maps are among the alternative investments that have attracted attention since Black Monday. CONAL GREGORY reports

The main sales this month are at Phillips on June 16 and Sotheby's on June 24. They coincide with the London Book Fair and are likely to set records for period maps.

Atlases are particularly sought after. The antique trade frequently breaks them down into individual maps for resale. Two attractively coloured first editions from 1579, of England and Wales, by Christopher Saxton, are being offered at the Sotheby's and Phillips sales and are expected to fetch £40,000 or more each.

Many atlases are less expensive. Cary's 1832 atlas has 65 double-page maps and James Smith, of Phillips, estimates it will make £500 on June 16. Another example in the same auction is J. Ellis's English atlas of 1768, again estimated at £500.

World maps have jumped markedly in price in the past six years, according to Simon Pointer, of The Map House, Beauchamp Place, Knightsbridge, London, which opens an exhibition of £1 million worth of maps and charts on June 16. Mr Pointer has buyers from Australia, Japan and the United States and has noticed an increase in demand

since the October stock market crash.

Sotheby's will offer a Taddeo Crivelli world map from the 1590 edition, uncoloured, on June 24, one of three speciality sales it holds in the year. It is expected to make £18,000-£22,000.

Maps of America are constantly in demand, particularly if California is shown as an island, as it was until 1720, according to Gavina Ewart, of 60 High Street, Broadway, Worcestershire, a member of the British Antique Dealers' Association. Look particularly for those by John Senex and John Speed (1552-1629).

Phillips is to sell a Speed 1676 edition by Basses and Chiswell for £500, while Sotheby's has a circa 1719 map of the western hemisphere on four engraved sheets, engraved in Amsterdam, for sale at £2,000-£2,500.

As you would expect, Australian maps are in demand because of the bicentenary. A manuscript of Australia on the eve of the Cook era, engraved at Versailles in 1759, is to be sold by Sotheby's for an estimated £1,800-£2,000.

Avoid investing in maps of France, as there is little demand for them. Similarly check that maps are not good copies made in the 1930s by the British Museum. Although the Museum made a reference in the foot, this may have been cut out or not visible if

framed. Specialist map dealers are the best people to consult to be sure of safe investments. They include Jonathan Potter Ltd (1 Grafton Street, London W1X 3LB), Raymond O'Shea (89 Lower Sloane Street, London SW1W 8DA) and The Petersfield Bookshop (16a Chapel Street, Petersfield, Hampshire GU32 3DS).

County maps and whole maps of England continue to be in demand. Gavina Ewart estimates this sector has risen 25 per cent in value during the past three years and shows no signs of slowing down.

Kent and the twin counties of Devon and Cornwall are most in demand. A good John Speed is often priced up to £500-£600. These counties are popular with American collectors, many of whom stayed in the UK in the last war.

Look for good colouring, preferably contemporary with the engraving. Apart from Speed, the Blau family produced some of the finest county maps, for which £380-£450 is not uncommon. Look for the reverse side, too, as many covered place names with brief descriptions.

Phillips will be offering several English counties. Welsh ones are often around £150 at auction as there is little overseas demand. One good idea for investment is to secure a selection of the same county in different editions and from different engravers. First editions in good con-



Simon Pointer, showing £1 million worth of maps and charts

dition will also secure a premium.

Town plans, which are more modest in price, have started to become fashionable. Bonhams in Chelsea, west London, has a Johann Blau coloured map of Caernarvon for sale on June 22 at £40-£60. Sotheby's has 11 engraved town plans by Braun Georg and Franz Hogenberg, engraved in Cologne, circa 1590, including London and Cambridge, for an estimated £1,200-£1,600 for the set.

Many Speed county maps also include either one or two insets of town plans, adding to their appeal. Careful colouring can increase the sale price.

Robert Morden's county maps, many dating from 1695, are widely available. Expect to

pay £80-£100 each, but these maps are unlikely to rise as fast as atlases, world maps or county maps in more limited editions.

Mr Pointer recommends mounting antique maps in acid-free frames in which the border keeps the glass away from the actual map. Do not be put off by size. John Goss, of Sotheby's, still recalls selling an enormous map, about 40ft wide, depicting the route of the Trans-Siberian Railway. It was bought by a company for its boardroom.

Company purchases are more noticeable in this field of antiques than almost any other, which is another reason for considering long-term purchases now.

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❑ While you should remember that share prices can fall as well as rise, right now serious investors should weigh up the Pacific.

❑ As a matter of gravity.

*Source: The Association of Investment Trusts share price index returns.*

For a copy of the Annual Report, more information and application forms for the Private Investor Plan, send this coupon to: Karen Barber, Foreign & Colonial Management Limited, 1 Laurence Pountney Hill, London EC4R 0BA. Or telephone (01) 623 4680. \*Manager of the F&C Pacific Investment Trust PLC and a member of IMRO.

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Source: Microcap Offer to offer to 23/5/88

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MAKING MONEY MAKE MONEY

Stockbrokers Hoare Govett and Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers have axed the home stockbroking services that they offered through British Telecom's Prestel service, writes Simon Rose.

The services, allowing investors to tap orders, using a keypad, to the brokers for execution through the Prestel service, began about four years ago. Investors could work on their portfolios outside office hours and were heirs to the old-fashioned system of ordering by post.

The Citicorp service was operated in conjunction with the Nottingham Building Society. Tom Littlefair, at the Nottingham, says he is sad to see it go. But he adds: "For us it was never more than a technological link between broker and customer. We were just a paying mechanism, with

settlement to or from client's accounts with us."

Bryan Baughan, at Hoare Govett, says his firm's service never made a profit. It was a good marketing device but was expensive, as the firm found particularly in the harsh post-crash conditions. "The decision to terminate it was taken after balancing the question of the costs of providing the service against the revenue it brought in," said Mr Baughan.

The armchair broking services are casualties of the much tougher City environment after both the crash and the restructuring imposed by Big Bang. The broking services were launched as the euphoria about wider share ownership got under way.

Citicorp blames the cost of implementing the Financial Services Act for helping to finish off its home broking. It says it might have been able to keep the service going if the Act had not diverted so much money and management time. Mr Page complains: "The thing is a monster, taking up a tremendous amount of senior executive time."

The demise is a symptom of the difficulties of many large brokers in maintaining services for the small investor in a tougher climate. When minimum commissions were abandoned as part of Big Bang, the City's doors were expected to be thrown open to investors who had never dealt with stockbrokers before.

Mr Page admits Citicorp has joined the list of firms that

are modifying services to smaller investors. Although Citicorp will be flexible over the size of portfolio it takes on it is "trimming peripheral services" and will now deal only with large advisory or discretionary clients interested in sizeable chunks.

Shares rival Post Office and National Savings accounts as an alternative to investment in a building society or bank, according to a survey commissioned by the National & Provincial Building Society. Twenty-two per cent of those with investments outside banks and building societies had Post Office and National Savings accounts, compared with 15 per cent holding shares from the government issues. Twelve per cent had other stocks and shares.

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All figures from Opal Statistics, offer to bid price with net income reinvested.



هكذا من الأصل

## FAMILY MONEY

## Troubled waters for transfers

Before setting out on the first leg of his round-the-world voyage with his family, Peter Tate sent funds to a bank in New Zealand and made arrangements for it to telegraph funds out to him.

The arrangement worked perfectly well while the family was within hailing distance of a British bank. But once Peter, Frances and their three daughters sailed into the Mediterranean in their £20,000 yacht *Misty Blue*, problems began.

Whether it was a Spanish or an Italian or a Greek bank, Mr Tate found the money took up to three weeks to find its way to him. On one occasion, he almost found himself in jail after losing his temper with bank staff over the delay. The Tates had deposited nearly £100,000 with the bank—money they had gathered for the trip by selling their house in Essex and their ship repair business.

Mr Tate did discover the reason why the money took so long to arrive in Spain.

The telegraphic transfer of funds from New Zealand went to an established bank in Madrid. Then it was put into an envelope and posted to the next branch in the next city, which in turn posted it on until it leap-frogged its way to the bank on the coast where Mr Tate was impatiently waiting.

It is, however, a problem of which British banks are well aware. All the bigger banks have what is known as correspondent relations with banks throughout the world. But such relations are with only the central branches and offices. Consequently, how quickly a customer in a remote branch receives funds depends on the method chosen by the central branch to arrange payment.



Happier days now: the Tate family with the raft that was an enforced home for 13 days

Both Barclays and the National Westminster confirmed that Mr Tate's experience of was not exceptional. A spokeswoman for Barclays said telegraphic transfer ought not to take more than three days but because of the practice at some central branches of posting on telegraph funds, no guarantee could be given.

One alternative she suggested for customers with accounts in the UK was a cash cheque arrangement. Under this travellers submit their itineraries to the bank giving the approximate dates when they would require funds. Using its correspondent banks, the UK bank writes in advance to authorize future payments.

However, because of the administrative work entailed by the service, it may not be cheaper than telegraphic transfer. Telexing costs 25p per £100 with a minimum charge of £15.

American Express operates a similar service using its chain of world-wide offices. The money is paid out in US travellers' cheques up to a maximum of \$5,000 per individual per day. The cost of the service is 1 per cent commission plus \$30 dollars per transaction.

The NatWest recommends Eurocheques at a cost of 1.6 per cent of the face value of the cheque when it returns to the UK and is converted into sterling. No payment is necessary in advance. Charge cards are another alternative. "Plastic is instant," said the NatWest man.

Mr Tate once resorted to plastic as a way round the problems of telegraphic transfer. But he found that the exchange rate, which was

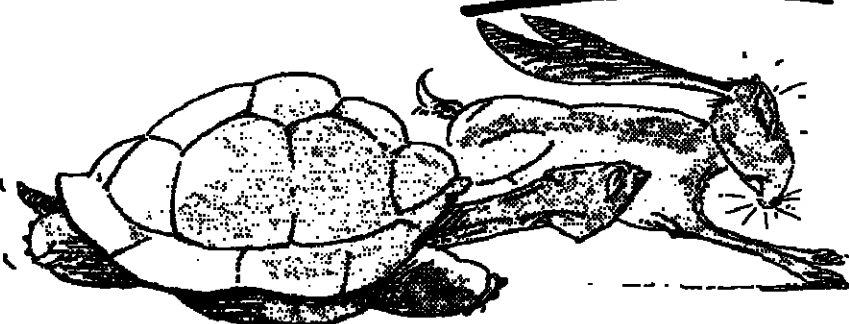
favourable to him on the day he was paid, was lower when he was eventually billed. "They wait for the rate to drop and play the market at your expense," he said.

The Tates' new boat will be worth £200,000 when it is finished. Most of the money invested in New Zealand has now been spent. Next time Mr Tate will finance their trip by renting out their house at £100 a week and by doing marine work at their ports of call.

They calculate that it is much cheaper to live sailing round the world than staying put at home. The last time, in 1982, expenses for the five of them worked out at £20 each a week all-in, at least a third cheaper than living at home.

Peter Morris

## Hare saves, Tortoise invests



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\*Source: Money Management, Feb. 1987 & Feb. 1988.

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## Claiming crisis cash

The Disabling Income Group has set up a small temporary trust fund, which will provide monthly cash payments for people with severe disabilities.

The group has certainly managed to negotiate very flexible criteria for the fund with the DHSS, so, if you think you might qualify, persevere.

If you are to qualify for a payment, the assistance you need must be to enable you to pay for domestic or personal help to remain living at home. Very severely disabled people who are unable to live independently in their own homes have been seriously affected by the social security changes that came into effect last month.

For these people the alternative to extensive domestic help may be residential care or institutionalization, especially as Supplementary Benefit weekly additional allowances were abolished last month.

The Independent Living Fund (ILF), which will be run by independent trustees, aims to help them to continue living at home.

The fund will be granted £5 million for its first year and will continue for the three years or so until the Government makes long-term social security arrangements for the severely disabled living in their own homes.

So how does one get a payment from the fund? First, the fund is geared to very severely disabled people who need extra weekly cash help to pay for domestic, or personal assistance at home, or both, as an alternative to moving into residential care, or to enable them to move out of care and back into the community.

This applies to those living alone and those who have paid live-in help. Those who live with someone who is either too old or too sick to be able to provide sufficient help will also qualify.

Secondly, the applicants should be receiving Attendance Allowance or Constant Attendance Allowance and they or their partner, whether married or not, should be getting Income Support.

But if you are not receiving Income Support, all is not lost. The criteria for payments from the fund are quite flexible. So you may still qualify if, after you have paid for things such as rent, food, and

Rules may be waived if you need a car

other bills, you are not left with sufficient money every week to pay for any domestic or personal assistance, or both, that you need in order to remain at home, and if you and your partner have less than £5,000 in savings.

Even this latter point is flexible because you may still be able to obtain assistance from the fund if you have more than £5,000 but need to use some or all of it for a specially adapted car, or adaptations to your home.

The flexibility of the fund's criteria does not end there. Even if some of the conditions outlined above do not apply to you, you may still be able to get help. This might be where you have to pay a considerable amount for someone to look after you, or you live with someone who is disabled as well.

If it is decided that you do not qualify for help, the fund

will write to you and explain why. If the staff think you do qualify, they will arrange for someone to visit you so that you can discuss your needs in more detail.

The fund is tailored to the needs of individuals, so the amount paid will depend on the amount of weekly help actually needed, as well as the amount of other income the applicant is receiving.

The fund's staff will consult the group and the DHSS on matters of policy. Regulations are to be introduced to ensure that any money paid out of the fund will be disregarded in any social security financial assessments.

Some disability-related organizations have condemned the fund as the first step towards privatization of the welfare state.

However, Pauline Thompson, of the Disabling Income Group, has stressed that this is purely an interim measure until the Government makes long-term social security arrangements to enable very disabled people to live in their own homes.

These will depend largely on the findings of a survey now being conducted by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys into the real numbers and needs of disabled people in Britain.

Charles Jackson

If you want to apply for help from the fund, write and ask for Form ILF 100. If you have a severely disabled child under 16 and need help, ask for Form ILF 200. The address is Room 520, New Court, Carey Street, London WC2A 2LS.



Going to enjoy the sun? Be safe and sure before you book

## More cover for the tourist

Spectacular collapses in the fiercely competitive holiday industry have highlighted the need for consumer protection. The Association of Independent Tour Operators is improving financial protection for holidaymakers this year by insisting that all its members contribute to a bonding scheme.

Members must set aside 10 to 15 per cent of their turnover in the form of a bond so that money owing to customers is refunded if the receivers are called in. AITO - whose initials should not be confused with another holiday watchdog organization, the Association of Independent Timeshare Owners - has 80 members who tend to operate at the specialist end of the holiday market.

About 85 per cent belong to the Association of British Travel Agents, which already operates a bonding scheme. Some hold air travel organizers' licences, so they are bonded under the Civil Aviation Authority scheme covering chartered flights.

But there are some who have not been bonded at all. These are mainly operators running self-drive holidays or holidays involving the renting of accommodation only. They have been told to make private arrangements with financial institutions that will indemnify them, in return for a premium, and those that do not will no longer qualify for membership.

Mike Bruce-Mitford, the association's chairman, says: "Most of the holiday industry is pretty well sewn up with bonds. But there is a group of operators, including the increasing number offering self-drive holidays, who have been under no obligation to be bonded. We have said that if our members want to stay in the organization they must take this step. We feel this plugs a gap in the protection system."

Consumers should, therefore, commit the initials AITO to memory, along with ABTA and ATOL, for reference when assessing a holiday company's merits and before handing over money.

Maria Scott

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LEGAL & FINANCIAL

# Seminar season, or how to sell yourself over lunch

Seminars are proving an extremely useful way of generating business.

Edward Fennell looks at some of the more imaginative approaches

Seminars organized by accountants and lawyers are getting so numerous these days that this column is seriously thinking of publishing its own *Good Seminars Guide*.

Seminars to be seen At, Seminars to Eat At, Seminars to Laugh At and Seminars for All Seasons are the kinds of classifications we have in mind, plus a series of special articles written by guest journalists from glossy magazines on what to wear, how to sell yourself over lunch, and when to pretend that you're a talent scout from a major Californian Corporation in search of a British consultant.

Above all, of course, we would have a carefully researched system of gradings ranging from Three Bow Ties for Snob Seminars through to the Broken Bird Award for the year's most awful presentation. The editor of *The Taster* would be the ex-officio honorary judge in the competition for the year's most tasteful promotional literature.

When it comes, however, to the award for the most *imaginative* seminar of the year, I think I already have the front-runner for the nomination. Holman Fenwick & Willan, the Lloyd's Avenue firm with a strong reputation for Admiralty work, has got off to a tremendous start with its expedition last month to Bombay where it staged a seminar on International Shipping & Insurance Law. And not only that but it also delivered a similar show in Oslo and Rotterdam.

According to Archie Bishop, the partner who organized the jaunt, the trip to Bombay was extremely successful with more people attending than had actually been invited. Even more important was that new business had instantly followed from the event.

"Seminars are an excellent way to present information authoritatively," said Mr Bishop. "They are a way of developing your links with existing clients and establishing contacts with new ones. The investment made in our three trips abroad was very worthwhile."

The Cambridge office of Peat Marwick McLintock cannot claim anything quite

as exotic as Bombay but they are well-placed to bid for the title of the *Most Effective* seminar organizers. Once a quarter the office hosts a Round Table lunchtime seminar for 15 or so local executives from the area's booming high tech industries. "We have a strict start time of 12.30 pm and end on the dot at 2.30," explained Neil Austin, the partner who coordinates the programme.

"We focus on topics like *Building Your Management Team* or *Marketing with Presentations* from a guest speaker and someone from the office here. By one o'clock the discussion has begun over a light lunch and by the time people leave most of them feel they have learned something useful."

## A good way to cement relations not easily achieved in the ordinary business setting

Neil Austin has a distribution list of 300 firms in the Cambridge area who are invited to the round tables of whom only 10 per cent are actually clients. But, of course, as Neil Austin admits, the seminars are a fantastically cheap way of making direct personal contact with organizations who could become clients in the future.

"We don't go in for hard sell," said Mr Austin, "but we send each participant a transcript and a follow-up letter so if they do want to come back to us at least they have someone here with whom they are already familiar."

There is no question that the growing popularity of seminars is due to the way they can become a highly effective source for "cross-selling" a firm's services. But that doesn't mean they are purely advertising disguised as education.

In most cases a lot of indispensable information is given away, in effect free-of-charge, as a way of introducing the audience to the complexities of a subject. When the audience then reappears later as clients they are able to ask more detailed and better informed individual questions because they are already well briefed. That way, everyone benefits.

One development of growing significance is the mixed seminar between a compatible pair of lawyer and accountant. It was certainly very much in evidence when I visited Leeds a couple of weeks ago but it happens in London as well.

The Fitzroy Square accountancy firm of Goodman Jones, for example, is "going steady" with the law firm of Pritchard Englefield & Tobin and finds that this dual approach is the best way to treat many seminar subjects.

The two firms hold joint seminars on a regular basis in the early evenings at the Institute of Directors (a venue which they find to be both attractive and congenial) and so far they have covered subjects like the Budget, Employment Legislation, Planning for Retirement, and Taxation.

"Although we don't do any outright selling of our services at the seminars it is clearly a very good way of cementing our relationship with existing clients," explained Michael Goldstein of Goodman Jones. "We always serve some refreshments and this is a good chance to talk informally and socially with our guests. It helps build a relationship in a way that is not easy in a setting of ordinary business."

Actually organizing the event, sending out invitations, checking acceptances and so on is quite an undertaking in terms of secretarial time. Even so, with an average attendance of around 200 both firms feel that it is well worthwhile.

What can be a big leap, however, is moving from short lunchtime or evening events through to a full day of concentrated tuition.

That is why when Arthur Young's specialist human resources wing organized a seminar with Baker & McKenzie on Safeguarding Confidential Information, they charged clients £195 for the pleasure of attending.

For that money, of course, you got a full-blown training session taking a fairly small audience through the wide gamut of issues arising out of employers' vulnerability to industrial espionage, "hacking," and other forms of intellectual property "theft." And by the end of the day most of the participants seemed well-satisfied with the endeavours.

"Very few companies are taking sufficient measures to reduce the risk of breaches in their security," commented Widgeot Finn of Employment Relations. "By coming along today they would have got some very cost effective legal advice and they should be in a position to start taking systematic action to protect themselves."

So if your firm is staging some super seminars why not let me hear about them? After all, isn't it time that your overhead projector slides got the audience they deserve?

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# Impressive start from Richards checks England

By Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent

TRENT BRIDGE: West Indies, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 119 runs behind England.

England set out yesterday with the belief that a score of 300, only 80 runs distant, could be a winning total on a pitch which would not last the course. They fell a long way short of their target, but that is not to say they cannot win. The West Indies reply stands at 126 for two, and it has been hard work for them.

In the first, frantic phase of this second day, England's last five wickets fell for just 22 runs in nine overs. Heavy rain then accounted for the entire afternoon session, but with the additional hour being applied England's bowlers had two and three-quarter hours in which to make some inroads.

They had removed both Greenidge and Richardson and seen enough to convince them that batting here will never be easy when Richards

arrived and reeled off five classical fours without apparent effort. His innings today might very easily dictate the result of this match.

Even on the first evening there were some alarming tales circulating. It was said that the ball was going through the top of the pitch and that it could only get worse. In the circumstances, England were rightly content with their overnight position; they were not so happy by noon yesterday.

Two overs were lost to bad light at the start of the morning and far worse weather was always threatening. With conditions in his favour Marshall was soon back in the groove, skillfully dismantling England's makeshift platform of resistance in his second over. Pringle, without adding to his overnight 39, played across an inswinger and was bowled, whereupon Marshall switched to round the wicket against the

curiously effective technique of Emburey. He has always been an intelligent bowler, and this was another example of thinking a batsman out. Emburey prodded uncertainly against his fourth ball, was defeated by the angle and Dujon took a fine low catch in front of first slip.

Downton, whose unyielding batting against the West Indies four years ago was a factor in his selection here, now had only the tailenders for company. None lasted long against Ambrose, whose ability to bowl yorkers at will is a formidable threat to the lower order, especially when his height gives him such scope for variety. He disturbed Jarvis with two bouncers which properly earned a caution from umpire Bird, and completed the three-card trick with a full-length ball which found Jarvis stranded on the back foot. Dilley went second ball at which point Ambrose had taken three for two in three overs.

It was intriguing that West Indies scorned the new ball, which was available at the start of play. Marshall believes he maintains control better with an older ball, and this one still swung when 100 overs old. England plainly needed to take the lead from Marshall and make positive use of the available help. Early on, they failed to do so.

DeFreitas was guilty of some wasteful bowling, four and sometimes five balls in an over requiring no stroke. Things began to happen when the change bowlers were introduced. Jarvis, after one exploratory over, switched to the pavilion end. Greenidge edged his first ball high to first slip where Emburey put the chance down. Five balls later justice was done. Greenidge cutting fatally at one which lifted.

Pringle, dropping instantly onto the perfect, probing length, conceded only two scoring shots in seven overs, and when Emburey came on with half an hour left a new element was emphasized. The last ball of his first over turned abruptly and Richardson was caught at short leg.

## Playtime over for top-of-form Agassi

### Swede has to be at his best

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Paris

Mats Wilander, who won the French men's singles championship in 1982 and 1985, reached the final for the fifth time by beating Andre Agassi 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, 5-7, 6-0 yesterday. A thrilling, wonderfully spectacular match lasted three hours and 50 minutes.

Six years ago Wilander, then aged 17 years and nine months, became the youngest French singles champion of either sex. He considers that Agassi, aged 18 years and one month, is more mature than the Wilander of 1982.

"He's a hell of a player," Wilander said. "He surprised me. I didn't think he was this good. I've never played anybody who hits the ball like that. He's going to be in the top 10 for the next five to 10 years."

Wilander has the tired eyes and deeply lined face of a battle-hardened veteran on clay. He played his best tennis of the championships because he had to. Nothing was more impressive than the anticipation that took him off the mark fast for the extraordinary variety of shots Agassi played: most of them like rifle shots, but some as gentle as snowflakes dancing on air.

Agassi was tactically smart and technically daring. He played drive-volleys (rare products for a two-tisted backhand). Sometimes he clipped his backhand one-handed. He used the drop-and-lob routine as if he had been born to play on clay.

After a few games Agassi realized that Wilander was usually in line to deal with brutally violent forehands — whereupon Agassi began to fire bullets from the backhand. Wilander could never be sure what would happen next — but kept his eyes open and his brain in gear.

What a striking contrast they were, with the impressive Wilander sliding smoothly into position and floating the ball back into awkward places while the exuberant Agassi gasped and roared as he flung his boyish frame into one



Two-fisted fighter: Wilander plays the backhand of a battle-hardened clay-court veteran

ferocious assault after another.

Agassi had to make all the pace and at times was a little impetuous and erratic. But he was as happy as a schoolboy at playtime (though he spent even longer in the classroom). Agassi kept clapping Wilander's ripostes. He chatted up two line judges, who made close calls in his favour. During a light shower he borrowed a spectator's umbrella and prepared to receive service. Even Wilander had to smile.

It all boiled down to the fifth game of the fifth set. Agassi had two break points but lost them. For the first time he became disheartened and aware that, competitively, he was terminally tired, that playtime was over. "That game," Wilander said later, "turned

out to be more important than either of us realized."

"I gave it all I had but didn't quite have enough," Agassi said. "Mats moves you around and works you. If I'm ever going to win a tournament like this I have to be a lot stronger. What will come with time. I'm still growing. What a pity it is that such an exciting player, such a charming man, will be relaxing at home in Las Vegas during Wimbledon."

What a final we should have, because Wilander's opponent will be the adventurously volatile Henri Leconte, a Frenchman who embodies such words as panache and élan. Leconte beat Jonas Svensson 7-6, 6-2, 6-3. Leconte provided the fireworks. Svensson lit the touchpapers.

But this was a day, a glorious day, on which even Leconte had to share top billing with a loser. Agassi is beginning to attract as much attention as his brother-in-law once did. Remember Pancho Gonzales?

Ivan Lendl, who has strained a chest muscle near his right armpit, flew from Paris to London yesterday. After treatment and a further clinical and echographic examination, he hopes to resume practice early next week.

**MEN'S SINGLES:** Semi-finals: M Wilander (Swe) bt A Agassi (US), 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, 5-7, 6-0; H Leconte (F) bt J Svensson (Swe), 7-6, 6-2, 6-3. **WOMEN'S DOUBLES:** Semi-finals: M Navratilova (US) and P Shew (US) bt S Graf (WGer) and G Sabatini (Arg), 6-2, 7-5. **MIXED DOUBLES:** Semi-finals: B Scholtz and M Schuppers (West) bt M Bollegraf and T Nijssen (Neth), 6-2, 6-3; J McEnroe (US) and J Lozano (Mex) bt M Navratilova and E Sanchez (US), 7-5, 7-5.

## END COLUMN

### Giving thanks for large mercies

By Simon Barnes

When you tell people that your job is writing about sport, the normal reaction is straightforward envy. Quite right, too. I'm not proposing a life-swap with anybody. But it is not all cheers and champagne, being a sportswriter. Let me tell you about the hideous, ghastly agonies I endured on Thursday.

It was a desk day. My programme was filing, telephoning, fixing and trying to write a few pages of a rather jolly book project I have just started. But, unfortunately, there was also a good deal of sport on television: the Test match and racing from Epsom.

Someone with a proper job could have turned his face away sternly and got on with work. But a sportswriter can always work the justification that watching sport is work. And then, of course, you get trapped. And the nature of the trap is loyalty.

The real problem when you work in sport is that you start to see the stars not as super-heroes but as people. As people you like, as people you dislike. Watching David Gower bat is a difficult experience for me. I make no name-dropping claims about being an intimate of his. It is simply that we have always got on well when we have met professionally. We have shared the odd joke, the odd drink. It follows that I have a mild affection and loyalty for him.

Accordingly, on Thursday I felt it my sacred duty to set my filing aside and to do my best to will Gower to bat beautifully. I sent vast psychic pulses of energy to him. He hit a beautiful David Gower boundary and I rejoiced: he played a David Gower idiot-shot and was gone. And I felt more than passing disappointment: I felt it personally.

But there were worse things than that on Thursday after-

noon. For I also watched the racing and saw Moon Madness take on Triptych. That pitted on the agony, for Moon Madness is a friend of mine. I patted his nose every week for a year. You see, another book project had me involved for a year with John Dunlop's yard at Arundel and Moon Madness was the star.

You can't just shake these things off: though my year at the stable ended last December, I remain emotionally involved with Moon Madness and, indeed, with every horse and human at the yard. These days I can't find it in my heart to bet against a Dunlop horse.

More than any other sport, horse racing is about precariousness: the unguessable, the unknowable, the unpredictable. So when Moon Madness stormed to the front, for all kinds of complex personal reasons I rejoiced. When that extraordinary mare, Triptych, came from nowhere to win, I was unable to revel in the great performance: I was too weighed down by the defeat of Castle Stables.

Sport is a precarious business: that is part of its point. A sportswriter spends a lot of his time watching people he likes performing difficult and precarious acts in public. The human dimension of epic confrontations always imposes itself on me. The fragility of the great, the worries of the mighty, the uncertainty and insecurity of every athlete: such are my day-to-day concerns.

When things go right, and one's friends and acquaintances score centuries, or win races, there is a special dimension of pleasure: a pleasure set in the context of my own fear of vicarious failure. One gets more used to disappointments; when the pleasures of vicarious success come along, one can only be thankful for large mercies.

Worry and insecurity are a large part of any professional athlete's life: to worry about athletes as friends and acquaintances is to get just a glimmer of what it must be like to do their job. And I feel no envy at all. I know then that I am the one with the enviable job: not them. For me worry is an indulgence; for them it is a way of life.

Information on the movement of England supporters will be transmitted from London to the Continent and between country and country. Major Jo Van Rompae, of the Belgian police said the cross-channel ferries would be monitored. "Anyone who is drunk will be put back on to the boat when they arrive on Belgian soil," he said. This is the first time that English supporters have been monitored in this way.

Walker said: "It is what I call the 'fastest gun in the West' syndrome. The English fans are regarded as the 'aggressive' leaders of the world. Other people want the crown. "So English fans could get involved in trouble because they get attacked by other supporters."

A total of almost 8,000 England followers, who have been screened by the FA, the only official ticket supplier in Britain, will be going to West Germany and will be in strictly segregated areas in stadiums. But about 500 other supporters are expected to make the trip either with tickets obtained from Continental suppliers or hoping to pick them up on the black market.

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## SCOREBOARD FROM TRENT BRIDGE

England won toss

### ENGLAND First Innings

	Runs	4s	6s	Balls
G A Gooch b Marshall	73	8	1	174
D C Broad b Marshall	54	3	2	240
N W Gatting c Logie b Marshall	5	0	0	30
M J Gower c Dujon b Ambrose	18	1	0	96
A J Lamb b Marshall	39	3	1	147
D R Pringle b Marshall	36	3	1	135
JP R Downton not out	16	1	0	4
E Emburey c Dujon b Marshall	3	0	0	3
P A J DeFreitas b Ambrose	3	0	0	17
P Jarvis b Ambrose	6	1	0	18
G R Dilley b Ambrose	3	0	0	2
Extras (lb 13, w 5, nb 11)	22			
Total (101 overs)	245			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-25, 2-41, 3-61, 4-161, 5-188, 6-223, 7-223, 8-235, 9-245. **BOWLING:** Marshall 30-4-69-6 (nb 4, w 2); Patterson 16-2-49-0 (nb 7, w 2); Ambrose 26-10-53-4 (nb 1); Walsh 20-4-39-0 (nb 3); Hooper 8-1-20-0; Richards 1-0-2-0.

### WEST INDIES First Innings

	Runs	4s	6s	Balls
C G Greenidge c Downton b Jarvis	26	5	1	107
D L Hayes not out	21	1	0	185
R B Richardson c Gatting b Emburey	17	1	0	46
T V A Richards not out	22	1	0	28
Extras (lb 1, w 1, nb 7)	12			
Total (2 wickets, 42.1 overs)	98			

A J Lamb, C L Hooper, JP R Dujon, M D Marshall, C E L Ambrose, C A Walsh and B P Patterson to bat. **FALL OF WICKETS:** 1-54, 2-94. **BOWLING:** Dilley 13-2-41-0 (nb 4); DeFreitas 11-3-30-0 (nb 4); Jarvis 7-1-24-1; Pringle 7-1-5-4-0; Emburey 4-0-25-0. Umpires: H D Bird and J Birkenshaw. Today: 11.0-6.0, 90 overs minimum.

## No loss of heart by Ambrose

One or two batsmen in the central Lancashire area will have felt a certain sympathy for the England tail yesterday (Andrew Longmore writes). "Bowled Ambrose," became one of the more fashionable modes of dismissal last season as the giant Antiquarian bounced and yanked 115 of Heywood's opponents back to the pavilion in the Central Lancashire League.

Ambrose had been spotted playing in the Liverpool competition the previous year and the rapidity of his rise has surprised his former club captain, David Fare.

"We didn't realize he was so good; he was only just in the Leeward Islands side when he played for us. He was a pretty frightening sight. The only problem was that he lost heart quite quickly."

There was little sign of that in England's first innings. Ambrose did not take a wicket until his twelfth over; yesterday morning he took three in three overs, all bowled. Heywood have another West Indian playing for them. Jensen Joseph comes from the same island and came on the same scholarship and has played for the same clubs. The succession, it seems, is secure.

## Graf intimidating on the big occasion

Paris — Steffi Graf, who won the Australian title in January, should retain the women's singles championship of France by beating Natalia Zvereva at the Roland Garros stadium today (Rex Bellamy writes). Zvereva is not expected to win more than four or five games but, at her best, could give Graf a testing final. Zvereva beat both Martina Navratilova and Helena Su-

kova in straight sets and once again will have nothing to lose. That was not the case in her semi-final against Nicole Provis, who had a match point. Much depends on Zvereva's emotional response to the two challenges she faces for the first time: a grand slam singles final and Graf's intimidating company.

Zvereva, aged 17 years and one month, ranks fifteenth in the world and is in her second year on the grand slam circuit. She advanced to the last 16 at Wimbledon and has since matured, tactically and physically, into a smart and competent all-court player.

Oddly, she temporarily ranks two places below another Soviet player, Larisa Savchenko. The Soviet Union invaded international tennis 30 years ago but was never wholehearted about it until the game acquired Olympic status. The only other Soviet players to reach grand slam singles finals were Olga Morozova (here and at Wimbledon, in 1974) and Alex Metreveli, at Wimbledon during the 1973 "boycott" championships.

Graf, 10 days short of her nineteenth birthday, is competing here for the sixth time.

Gower: willing him on

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## Careless moment cuts Lyle's lead

By Mitchell Platts, Golf Correspondent

Not even Sandy Lyle could disguise his despair with the reckless shot that spoiled an otherwise flawless performance in the Dunhill British Masters at Woburn Golf and Country Club yesterday.

For when Lyle, the master technician, whipped his five-iron approach out of bounds at the 14th on the Duke's course, he was only too aware that it had ruined his attempt to capture a conclusive lead.

What annoyed Lyle most was that he should make such an elementary error when under no particular pressure.

"In the past, I was a bit of a scatterbrained at times and played some shots quicker than necessary," he said. "But I put those days behind me. I suppose I thought the shot was too easy, got complacent and hurried it."

So Lyle was compelled to digest his disappointment, re-load and reluctantly accept a six. Yet such is his positive approach, that his recovery was almost immediate as he attached birdies at the 17th and 18th holes to the four he had earlier collected in an excellent outward half of 30.

Lyle eventually returned a 68, which gave him 36-hole aggregate of 134, which is 10 under par, and he holds a three shots lead over the Australian, Ossie Moore and the Spaniard, José-Maria Olazábal.

Lyle, who won the German Masters last October and the more prestigious United States version in April, is now on course to create another slice of history by completing a Masters treble.

He has laid the foundation to bring that to fruition by employing his driver on only four occasions in two rounds.

### Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	154	4	11	519	5
2	154	4	12	183	3
3	355	4	13	111	3
4	510	5	14	585	5
5	207	3	15	432	4
6	454	4	16	449	4
7	454	4	17	429	4
8	177	3	18	329	4
9	404	4	19	514	5
Out	3,085	34	In	3,028	36
Total yards: 6,113			Par: 72		

"Quite honestly, I have no need to use it the way the course is set up," he added. "It is so tight that I am better off using the one-iron."

He did have a touch of good fortune at successive holes by holding a bunker shot at the seventh and a putt of 20 yards that was going "like an express train" at the eighth for birdies.

Not for the first time the weather has been unkind to the sponsors. A mid-afternoon deluge led to a suspension of one hour, although Lyle was by then safely back in the clubhouse along with Olazábal, who owes his position to an impressive 68, which included four birdies.

Although Moore and Olazábal now pose the more obvious threat to Lyle, Mark McNulty is still hovering in the pack, ready to strike, and Nick Faldo, too, cannot be discounted. Even so, Lee Trevino and Ian Woosnam will each need to conjure more than a touch of magic to come from 10 shots behind.

**LEADING SCORES AFTER TWO ROUNDS** (GB unless stated): 134: A Lyle, 68, 66; 135: J M Olazábal (Esp), 68, 67; 136: P Senior (Aus), 68, 68; 137: M McNulty (Zim), 68, 69; 138: A Murray, 70, 68; 139: S Faldo, 72, 67; 140: D Sneyd (Ire), 70, 70; 141: R Sherratt (Aus), 70, 71; A Garrard (Eng), 70, 71; 142: M Woosnam (Wales), 72, 69; 143: J B Lane, 72, 70; 144: N Trevino (Mex), 72, 72; 145: I Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 146: M Faldo, 73, 70; 147: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 148: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 149: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 150: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 151: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 152: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 153: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 154: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 155: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 156: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 157: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 158: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 159: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 160: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 161: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 162: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 163: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 164: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 165: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 166: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 167: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 168: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 169: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 170: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 171: M Woosnam (Wales), 73, 70; 172: M Woosnam (Wales),